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DAILY REPORT

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Vol 1 No 055

22 March 1982

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WASHINGTON REACTION TO BREZHNEV SPEECH NOTED

HK191039 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 82 p 7

[Report by reporter Yuan Xianlu: "Washington Reacts Swiftly and Strongly to Brezhnev's Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar -- Soon after Leonid Brezhnev finished his speech in Moscow on 16 March, President Ronald Reagan delivered a speech, saying that the Soviet method of temporarily suspending deployment of SS-20 guided missiles in Europe was "far from being enough." He reiterated that only the U.S. "zero option" could lead to "fair reduction" of medium-range missiles in Europe. Immediately after that, a White House spokesman delivered a written statement to reporters in Washington, pointing out that Brezhnev's purpose was to divide the NATO states and stop deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe so as to maintain Soviet military superiority in Europe.

According to the U.S. press, the Reagan administration long ago had a premonition that the Soviet Union would launch this peace offensive. After the Geneva talks started in November last year, the United States and the Soviet Union squabbled endlessly over their strength in terms of medium-range missiles in Europe, each sticking to its own calculation. The talks did not yield any results after being held for months. The relationship between them became tense owing to the recent Polish crisis. Moscow feared that the talks would be downgraded and its plan of using the talks to stop the United States from deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe would be foiled. So it launched the peace offensive to instigate the West European countries to apply pressure on the United States. However, the United States refused to be outdone. The State Department hurriedly released some information the day before Brezhnev delivered his speech, pointing out that the Soviet Union had lately increased the number of its SS-20 missiles in Europe and was building 5 bases where a total of 150 missiles could be installed. Now as soon as Brezhnev's proposal was published, the United States rejected it, obviously for the purpose of minimizing the influence of the Soviet peace offensive.

As seen from the preliminary response of the press circles, not many Americans really believe Brezhnev's so-called unilateral temporary suspension of deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The Washington POST pointed out that the Soviet Union already has 300 SS-20 missiles so that "the freeze proposed by Brezhnev seemingly out of self-restraint has covered up the appalling increase in the number of offensive weapons." The New York TIMES published a sketch map showing that even if the Soviet Union were to transfer all its SS-20 missiles to the east of the Urals, Western Europe would still be within the range of these missiles. Many personages pointed out that by saying that the Soviet Union would cut the number of its medium-range missiles in Europe this year, Brezhnev only meant removing the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles which would soon be eliminated.

In the United States, however, there is a group of people who advocate compromising with the Soviet Union. They seem to be gaining force owing to the current economic recession and financial difficulties. This is shown by the fact that some congressmen are now elaborating on the adoption of a bill to demand that the U.S.-Soviet talks freeze all nuclear weapons. In his speech, Brezhnev on the one hand mentioned disarmament for the purpose of laying a smokescreen and on the other hand threatened that should the United States deploy missiles in Western Europe according to the NATO plan, the Soviet Union would take retaliatory measures by putting the U.S. territories under similar menace. It seems that this carrot-and-stick tactic is having some effects on the personages mentioned above.

The U.S. Department of State has also considered Brezhnev's outspoken threat in light of the situation in Central America. It is worried that he was suggesting that the Soviet Union would deploy nuclear missiles in Cuba. For this reason, Alexander Haig immediately summoned the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoliy Fedorovich Dobrynin, to an interview and asked him to clarify Brezhnev's threat to the United States.

A high-ranking official of the U.S. Department of State pointed out that "it will be a very dangerous development of the state of affairs" if the Soviet Union really brings nuclear weapons to Cuba or Nicaragua. From this, we can see that the swift and strong reaction of the United States to Brezhnev's speech reflects the increasingly tense relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT MEETS PRC UNIVERSITY GROUP

OW180212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, March 17 (XINHUA) -- George Bush, vice president of the United States, received the seven member Chinese delegation from the Nanjing University led by its vice president, Xu Fuji at his White House office this afternoon. They had a friendly conversation.

Present at the reception was George Packard, dean of the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University, which is hosting the visiting Chinese delegation. The two universities are actively preparing for a joint educational undertaking to be named Nanjing-Hopkins Center for Chinese-American Studies.

Also present were Donald Cregg, national security staff and advisor to President Reagan on China; Thomas Shoesmith, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Nancy Dike, national security assistant to the vice president.

BEIJING CRITICIZES U.S. TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

OW160202 Beijing in English to North America 0001 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Late last month, the U.S. Government decided to ease trade restrictions against South Africa. The decision immediately ran into opposition from some members of Congress. They said it symbolized the administration's desire to move closer to South Africa even at the risk of further alienating black Africa. The chairman of the House African Affairs Subcommittee, Howard Wolpe, called the move a tragic foreign policy mistake.

The South African racist regime is isolated in the international community. Under the pressure of public opinion, the former U.S. administration cut all military ties with South Africa and blocked the sale of even nonmilitary goods. However, since President Reagan took office in January, the administration has been reversing this policy. To begin with, President Reagan expressed his unwillingness to give up South Africa. [sentence as heard] Later, five South African Army officers paid a secret visit to Washington. Then the South African foreign minister made a formal visit to the United States. The two sides discussed military cooperation and other issues. Now the Reagan administration has gone a step further by lifting the embargo on nonmilitary goods. It has even made some exceptions in favor of selling military supplies. As a result, U.S.-South African relations have expanded in the political, economic and military fields. The background to these developments has not gone unnoticed.

According to a resolution adopted last December at the UN General Assembly, this year is the international year of sanctions against South Africa. The resolution called on all countries, especially the United States and other Western nations, to end any cooperation with South Africa, and in January the UN Human Rights Committee approved a similar resolution demanding that all countries stop cooperation with and assistance to South Africa.

It was in these circumstances that the U.S. Government decided to ease its restrictions on military and nonmilitary trade with South Africa. This shows that Washington is determined to have its own way and is willing to stand against the international community.

Last year, at the UN Security Council, the United States twice vetoed resolutions calling for sanctions against South Africa. It did this in spite of strong demands by many countries for sanctions and it was then criticized and became isolated in the General Assembly. Chairman (Maitamasuli) of the UN Ad Hoc Committee Against Apartheid issued a statement at the beginning of this month calling on the United States to reconsider its easing of sanctions against South Africa and to join effective international action against apartheid. People are now waiting to see if the U.S. Government will change its attitude.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. GOLD COMMISSION PROPOSAL

HK161128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Mo Ming [5459 6900]: "A Critically Ill Patient Taking Any Kind of Medicine"]

[Text] Economic stagflation has become a very knotty problem for Western economists. Not only has the supply-side economic theory superseded Keynesianism and come into great vogue, but in the United States an official organization, called the Gold Commission, has been set up to discuss the question of whether the gold standard system which collapsed in the 1930's during the Great Depression should be restored.

Recently, this commission has, by the slim majority of one vote, passed a resolution which rejected the proposal to restore the gold standard system, saying it did not believe that the proposal was an effective measure to eliminate inflation. However, the gold commission did propose issuance of a new kind of gold coins to control the circulation volume of U.S. dollars. These gold coins would not carry a stamped value in terms of U.S. dollars. This means that they would be a form of currency with no face value. But the question is: Can the issuance of these gold coins with no face value be helpful in achieving the aim of withdrawing U.S. dollars from circulation and stabilizing the financial market? Some people have expressed their doubts and are of the opinion that this measure will only "provide speculators with opportunities to damage the position of the U.S. dollar at will." This is precisely an instance of a critically ill patient taking any kind of medicine.

BREZHNEV PROPOSAL ON MISSILES IN EUROPE CONDEMNED

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK191127 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "New Struggle Between USSR and United States on European Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] In a speech at a Soviet trade union congress on 16 March, Soviet leader Brezhnev again put forward a new "disarmament" proposal, declaring that the "the Soviet leadership decided to unilaterally suspend the deployment of medium-range weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union" and to "suspend the replacement of the older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles with the new SS-20 missiles." He even said that in the absence of a deterioration in the international situation, the Soviet Union was also "prepared to take the initiative to reduce some of its own medium-range missiles." Such words were immediately greeted with a counterattack from the United States. President Reagan, busy traveling in connection with his budget program, was quick to issue a statement saying: The Soviet proposal is "meaningless." A White House statement also said: "Such a proposal from Brezhnev does not show an attitude of restraint on the part of the Soviet Union. Nor is it prompted by a desire to bring about an arms control agreement." It can be seen that a new war of words has started between the United States and the Soviet Union, as far as medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are concerned.

This war of words has started under conditions where the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks had reached an impasse and been declared to be in adjournment. At the negotiating table, the United States and the Soviet Union have taken diametrically opposed stands. The program which has been firmly adhered to by the United States and supported by West European countries is Reagan's "zero option" (which calls for the United States not to deploy new missiles in Western Europe and for the Soviet Union to dismantle its medium-range missiles already deployed). It is this option that has been opposed by the Soviet Union. That Brezhnev is putting forth a new proposal at this time is obviously an act designed to counter Reagan's program. The aim is to engage the United States in a contest outside the conference room and to achieve a propaganda victory.

What the Soviet Union advocated about "a moratorium on the deployment of" and "partially reducing" nuclear weapons in Europe is only a variation on its usual overworked trick. Over a year has passed since a "moratorium" was called for at the 26th CPSU Congress. More than one or two relevant proposals have since been put forward. However, what are the realities that people see? The fact is that the Soviet Union has paid lip service to nuclear disarmament but in practice it is pursuing nuclear expansion. Since the first discussion between the Soviet Union and the United States over European nuclear weapons in 1980, the number of SS-20 missiles deployed on the eastern and western flanks of the Urals has increased sharply from 100 and several dozen to 300. Besides, the Soviet Union is still continuously building new nuclear bases, preparing for further deployment. According to U.S. and Western intelligence reports based on satellite reconnaissance, in a short period of time when the Soviet Union was most keen on calling for "a moratorium on deployment," it increased its pace of deployment and brought the number of new SS-20 missiles from 200 to the high level of 300, actually achieving 90 percent of its deployment target.

The Soviet leaders said that the decision of the Soviet Union on the "unilateral suspension of deployment" and on "taking the initiative in reduction" was a "new step" toward reaching an agreement between the two sides, and this shows that the Soviet Union had a "sincere faith" in and "a strong desire for peace." However, it cannot deceive the people. By saying it would "suspend the deployment" of and "reduce some" nuclear weapons after it had greatly stepped up the deployment, the Soviet Union could not make even a slight change in its superiority in medium-range missiles in Europe. Some Western officials pointed out that even if the Soviet Union stopped the deployment, it still "has the upper hand in these

dreadful nuclear weapons." They also held that reducing some outdated medium-range missiles or even some modern SS-20 missiles in Europe is but a "pretense, which is still far from meeting the requirement raised by NATO in the negotiations." Besides, the triple warhead SS-20 missile is mobile and has a range of 5,000 kilometers. So, even if these missiles were moved from the European territory of the USSR to the east of the Urals, Western Europe would still be threatened.

With regard to Brezhnev's proposal, it does not really mean that the Soviet Union wants to "suspend" or "reduce" the deployment. Actually it means to use these promises to up the ante for the United States and Europe, that is, the Western countries, should completely give up the deployment of the Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe, otherwise, the "suspension" would not be brought into effect, and the Soviet Union would continue its deployment at once. Moreover, the Soviet Union threatened that if the Western countries insist on carrying out the plan to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, it "would also take reciprocal measures to put the other side, including the United States itself, in a similar position;" that is, "under greater threat." Just as was pointed out by a senior officer in the U.S. Department of State, this is in reality intended to frighten the United States with "threatening words," and the United States will certainly not retreat.

Then what is the Kremlin's purpose in raising such a new "nuclear disarmament proposal?" Mr Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said forthrightly that the Soviet Union is obviously making "counter-propaganda," with the aim of "stopping the United States and the allies from strengthening their arms." At the same time, it is "trying in a thousand and one ways to split the NATO allies, that is, to set us against the European countries and to set the European countries against one another." The French paper LE MONDE said: "Brezhnev has provided the pacifists in West Germany and other European countries with heavy-duty shells."

It can be predicted that as the Soviet Union has intensified its propaganda offensives against the United States on the question of European nuclear weapons, the dispute between these two countries will also become more acute.

XINHUA Commentary

OW190752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 19 Mar 82

["Commentary: Behind Moscow's Professed 'Good Will,' by XINHUA correspondent [Wang] Ziyang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent remarks on nuclear weapons in Europe have cast doubts on Moscow's real intentions.

He announced Moscow's decision "to introduce, unilaterally, a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the Soviet Union" and "to suspend the replacement of old missiles, known as the SS-4 and SS-5, by newer SS-20 missiles". This action, he claimed, is to "set a good example" for a major reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, and demonstrates the "peaceable intentions and good will" of the Soviet Union.

But a study of Brezhnev's statement gives rise to a series of questions.

First, the decision Brezhnev announced is applicable only to the "European part of the Soviet Union." It goes without saying that the nuclear weapons, including the medium-range SS-20, will continue to be deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union, east of the Urals. As everyone knows, the SS-20, with a range of 5,000 km, is capable of hitting targets in West European countries from east of the Urals. Thus a "moratorium on deployment" means nothing as far as Western Europe is concerned.

Secondly, the "moratorium" has a condition, namely, "this moratorium will be in force" until the United States "actually goes over to practical preparations to deploy Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe." This is actually the same proposal that NATO has turned down long before: a halt to the deployment of SS-20's in exchange for a cancellation of NATO's planned deployment of new U.S. missiles. In the view of NATO, agreement to a "moratorium" is tantamount to legalizing the existing Soviet nuclear superiority in Europe.

Thirdly, the "moratorium" was announced after the deployment of SS-20's had been completed. Since NATO's December 1979 decision to deploy Pershing-II's and cruise missiles in Western Europe to cope with the SS-20, the number of the latter has trebled, [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1632 GMT on 18 March, reporting on the commentary on Brezhnev's missile proposal, states at this point: "the number of Soviet missiles has doubled"] whereas the NATO plan remains on paper. Therefore, there is nothing in NATO's arsenal anywhere near up to the SS-20. In such circumstances, a "deployment moratorium" on the SS-20, and only in the European part of the Soviet Union to boot, would not lessen in the least the Soviet superiority.

Moreover, Brezhnev also announced that "the Soviet Union intends already this year, unless there is a new aggravation of the international situation, to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles on its own initiative." But he refrained from mentioning the type of missiles to be reduced and the way it is to be done. If reduction concerns only the SS-4's and SS-5's, outdated and scheduled to be replaced anyway, or if reduction means only a temporary transfer of the SS-20's to some other places, this would in no way be conducive to easing international tension. As to Brezhnev's prerequisite of no "new aggravation of the international situation," the Soviet leadership could, as usual, offer its own interpretation in the light of its own political needs.

Noteworthy is Brezhnev's warning that in the absence of a positive response to the Soviet "sincerity" from the West, and if the Soviet Union is confronted by a "greater threat" with the execution of the NATO plan, Moscow would take "reciprocal measures" to subject the other side, including U.S. territory, to a similar threat.

Similar "peaceable intentions and goodwill" have been professed time and again by Moscow with the same objective of preventing a buildup of NATO's nuclear force and preserving the Soviet nuclear superiority. But each time they were rejected as propaganda.

Washington will neither be reconciled to nor admit defeat in the nuclear arms race. In its March 16 statement, the White House has made it clear that new-type missiles will be deployed in Western Europe as planned. Apparently, the nuclear arms race will continue as bitter as ever. Neither the recent Moscow decision nor the nuclear arms limitation agreements already reached between the USSR and the United States will play any positive role in a genuine reduction of nuclear arms.

In fact, nothing short of a commitment by the two superpowers to not being the first to use nuclear weapons and to a gradual and eventually complete destruction of such weapons could the aspirations of the European and other peoples of the world be fulfilled.

PRC ECONOMISTS PAY STUDY VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Moscow Report on Arrival

OW060111 Moscow in Mandarin in China 1600 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Three Chinese economists arrived in the Soviet Union a few days ago to study the Soviet economic structure, planning and management system, and other subjects. They are Prof (Liu Shuiyan), Prof (Liu Guoguang) and (Zheng Li), research fellows of the Economic Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the three Chinese economists met on 5 March with Ganichev, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Construction Affairs. During the meeting, Ganichev briefed the Chinese guests on Soviet management and organization of capital construction. The Chinese ambassador and economists asked a number of questions which Ganichev answered one by one. The Chinese guests will attend a forum at the Soviet State Planning Committee next week.

Further Moscow Report

OW112110 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, and (Liu Shinian), (Liu Zijian) and (Zheng Fu), three noted Chinese economists who have come to the USSR to study its economic system, visited the State Planning Committee of the USSR and were received by Bachurin, deputy chairman of the committee, on 11 March. During their conversation, the Chinese guests were briefed on the planning and management of trade unions in the USSR, the division of work between the State Planning Committee and those in the various socialist republics, and the method of economic management in the USSR. The Soviet side answered in detail all the questions asked by the Chinese guests. The Chinese guests expressed their gratitude for the briefing.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Chinese scholars visited the editorial department of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and had a conversation with Rummyantsev, chief editor of the newspaper.

TANJUG Report

LD181340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Three Chinese experts for economic questions, working in two Chinese institutes, have arrived in Moscow in order to study the Soviet economic practice and theory. Over the past several days they had talks with Soviet experts. They were also received by Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee Aleksandr Bachurin. The Chinese economists will also visit the Ukraine.

There has been no similar mission from Beijing to the Soviet Union for many years. The visit was organized on the basis of reciprocity, since last year a Soviet scientific worker stayed in Beijing as the guest of the Soviet ambassador. In a similar arrangement, as guests of the Chinese ambassador in Moscow, the three Chinese economists are staying in the Soviet Union.

A Chinese source has explained that the aim of the visit is the acquainting with the functioning of the economic system of the Soviet Union. The same source has stated that China, implementing its modernization program, is studying the practice and the experience of many countries, and that this is also the motive of this visit, too.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH LAO LEADER IN MOSCOW

OW190330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, meeting with General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane in the Kremlin today, declared that the Soviet Union "firmly pursues a course for all-round development of close cooperation" with Laos, according to a TASS report.

TASS said that Brezhnev also expressed support for the steps taken by Laos together with Vietnam and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into "a zone of peace and stability." The Soviet Union, it added, "approves of the new proposals" on that issue put forward at the recent foreign ministers' conference of the three countries of Indochina in Vientiane.

During the meeting, Kaysone Phomvihane "highly evaluated the significance of the assistance" given by the Soviet Union to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Kaysone Phomvihane arrived here on March 15 for a "friendly visit". Today he awarded Brezhnev a Lao "state gold medal".

RENMIN RIBAO HITS USSR ACCUSATIONS AGAINST NORWAY

HK190254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by He Li [0149 4539]: "What Are They Up To?"]

[Text] Although the Soviet Union itself is the champion in the arms race, it always likes to put the label of "militarism" on others. It is not so surprising that it puts this label on the United States, Japan and Western countries. However, this label was recently put on Norway. In a commentary, PRAVDA accused this northern European country, which implemented the policy of neutrality for several decades, of "going farther and farther down the road of militarization." Then what were its arguments? PRAVDA cited two.

The first argument is: Norway claimed that it was "no longer urgent" to establish a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe now. This was really a false countercharge. Why would Norway, a nonnuclear country, not wish to see northern Europe become a nuclear-free zone? In fact, the neighboring Soviet Union, while readily promising to support this proposal, is now deploying a great number of nuclear missiles around northern European countries. Two months ago, the Soviet Union even sent a submarine with nuclear warheads to intrude into a military forbidden zone within the Swedish territorial waters. This submarine was captured then and there. Facing such a serious situation, of course Norway will lower the priority of establishing an unreliable north European nonnuclear zone, as it has no alternative but to deal immediately with the increasingly severe external threat.

The second indictment is that Norway has upped its military budget to 10.5 billion kroner this year, in other words, an increase of 4 percent. This is not a reasonable argument at all, because 10.5 billion kroner is equivalent to \$1.8 billion, even less than 0.4 percent of Norway's GNP last year. In contrast, the Soviet annual military expenditure exceeded \$170 billion in the last 2 years, and in the past 25 years, on the average, the Soviet Union's military budget accounted for 12 to 14 percent of its GNP annually. The Moscow authorities do not allow others to look over the hedge while they are stealing a horse. Is this not a completely high-handed practice?

As the saying goes, a villain always looks for a cowardly neighbor. The Soviet hegemonists consistently bully neighboring countries. Now, in a sinister plot, they are trying every means to prevent Norway from strengthening its defensive forces. In fact, it is the Moscow authorities themselves who are "going farther and farther down the road of militarism."

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA'S KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEWED

BK181444 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 18 Mar 82

[7 March interview with Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan by a group of Chinese reporters, in "an area under the control of Democratic Kampuchea" -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Today our Chinese reporters are elated to meet Your Excellency Prime Minister Khieu Samphan in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea. We are also greatly pleased that you have accorded this interview to us. We take this opportunity to ask you some questions. May we pose these questions to you now?

[Answer] I am happy to receive you, Chinese reporters who come from distant China to our Kampuchean battlefield to collect news about our Kampuchean people's struggle for dissemination to the Chinese people and the world. This clearly proves that the Chinese people are closely following the struggle of our Kampuchean people. For this reason, I will do my best to answer to all your questions. I am pleased to answer all your questions.

[Question] Thank you, Your Excellency. Our first question is: Please tell us about the military situation during the 1981-82 dry season. When have you experienced the greatest difficulties? What have you done to reach your current situation?

[Answer] During the current 1981-82 dry season, the fighting strength of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has greatly declined in comparison with the previous dry season. The degree of decline in the Vietnamese enemy aggressor forces differs from one battlefield to the next. However, on the average, throughout the country we can estimate that during this dry season their strength has declined by 50 percent compared with the previous dry season. This indicates that from the last dry season to the present dry season, the Vietnamese forces have been seriously worn out, particularly the cadres at all levels who have combat experience and who are at the core in leading combat operations.

During the past 3 years, many of these core cadres of the Vietnamese enemy army were destroyed. The remaining cadres have been seriously demoralized. This is the worst loss experienced by the Vietnamese enemy, causing a deterioration in the fighting strength and fighting quality of the Vietnamese.

By forcibly recruiting new soldiers from Vietnam to make up for their losses, the Hanoi authorities could only fill the gaps numerically. So far, they have failed to restore the fighting quality of their aggressor troops, for the new recruits lack combat experience, do not receive sufficient combat training and do not have the fighting spirit. This decline of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' fighting strength and quality is the most important aspect of the military situation during this 1981-82 dry season.

It is true that some of the territory we captured from the Vietnamese during the last rainy season has now been recaptured by the Vietnamese, but this does not cause any change in the overall situation, in which the fighting strength of the Vietnamese enemy has declined. They have managed to seize some of the territory from us because they used the military tactic of pulling out forces from one place to take territory in another place. For example, they pulled out their 9th Division from the western Leach battlefield and sent it to try to attack us from our rear on the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey-Preah Vihear battlefield. This, however, has caused a shortage in manpower to build and protect the strategic route to transport and supply their forces on the western Leach battlefield. On the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey-Preah Vihear battlefield, after we fought to wear them out for the past 4 months, we have now managed to recapture most of our previously liberated territory.

They have also used the same trick on the Sisophon Battlefield south of Route 5. They pulled out their forces from their major position at (Srah Sangke Yar) and other points in order to seize some territory back from us along the western border of Kampuchea. In so doing, their primary goal was to serve their psychological and diplomatic objectives. In other words, they have attempted to fool world opinion into believing that they are still strong and that they can now occupy all of Kampuchean territory.

In reality, the areas which they have recaptured from us are their former positions from which we had expelled them during the past dry season. Even so, they have managed to take back only some of these former positions on the Sisophon battlefield south of Route 5. They cannot recapture Phnum Malai, Mak Hoeun and Sralau. On the contrary, by withdrawing their troops from (Srah Sangke Yar), they gave us the opportunity to attack and completely destroy this position, thus opening the way for us to attack them from the rear and to cut off their transportation lines.

Our main goal is not to protect or capture territory; it is to protect our forces. Even if we have to temporarily abandon some territory, we will do so in order to protect our forces and avoid confrontations with the major enemy offensives by wearing them down through attacks from the sides and the rear and by cutting them into pieces. Our national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have implemented this line of combat for the past 3 years and, in general, have implemented it very well. They have been able to protect their own forces and to gradually wear down the enemy forces, driving them deeply into a dilemma between concentrating and dispersing forces. If they dispersed their forces in order to seize territory, they will be thinly spread out, which will allow us to destroy them. For this reason, year after year they are forced to abandon more territory in order to concentrate forces for the defense of important strategic highways, such as the portion of National Route 6 from Siem Reap to Kompong Thom towns, the portion of National Route 5 and the railroad from Pursat to Mounng Russei, National Route 4, Route 10 from Battambang to Pailin, Route 12 from Kompong Thom to Preah Vihear, the road from Chhep to Thalabarivat and so on, thus transforming portions of these routes into fierce battlefields. This trend shifts up and down like a seesaw from one season to the next. However, what is most glaring is that the Vietnamese are on a steady downward trend while we are on an upward trend; the Vietnamese forces are retreating and being confined toward major strategic highways while we continue to expand the zone under our control.

In summary, on the military battlefield the Vietnamese have found themselves completely and totally at an impasse. They have lost, strategically speaking. The only way for them to redress their military situation is to resort to misleading diplomatic maneuvers. However, the overwhelming majority of peace and justice-loving countries in the world have clearly seen the aggressive and expansionist nature of the Hanoi authorities. They are well aware that Hanoi is a cat's paw of the Soviet Union for the implementation of its aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. For this reason, they are raising their vigilance against the misleading diplomatic maneuvers of these Hanoi authorities.

[Question] At present, how big is the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea, and where is it?

[Answer] The zone under our control during the past rainy season covered about 40 percent of the Kampuchean territory. This zone includes remote mountain, jungle and rural areas. We cannot say yet that it constitutes a firm support base, for the Vietnamese are still capable of mustering troops to raid it. As for the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese, it covers some 30 percent of the country, the rest being the contested areas. The number of people in the zone under our control totals some 1.7 million, while those in the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese number about 1 million. The rest of the population lives in the contested areas.

At the beginning of this dry season, the Vietnamese seized some territory from us and forced a number of people away from the zone under Democratic Kampuchean control. But by the middle of this dry season we have recaptured most of the territory we lost to the Vietnamese and most of the people have fled back to the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea.

[Question] On what basis has the new line been set up? What does the new line mean, essentially? How long will you implement this new line? After all the Vietnamese aggressors have been driven out, will you revise this line?

[Answer] The new strategic line of our Democratic Kampuchean Government was to set up based on the reality that the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities and their Soviet bosses were trying to swallow up our country. This is a real danger of which our Kampuchean people and nation are the victim. The Vietnamese have already killed 2.5 million Kampucheans, and are continuing to kill more. In order that our Kampuchean nation can survive, we have no solution other than this new strategic line, which is as follows: 1) to unite all national forces to wage all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to drive them out of Kampuchean territory to the last man; and 2) to unite with all countries that oppose the aggressive and expansionist strategy of Vietnam and its Soviet bosses.

We are currently implementing this line and will continue to implement it after we have driven the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea. We will implement it for decades and centuries to come, for even if they are forced to withdraw from Kampuchea one day, the Hanoi leaders will not easily give up their strategy of annexing Kampuchea and committing aggression against and expanding into the rest of Southeast Asia, in their capacity as the so-called outpost of socialism and a cat's paw of the Soviet Union.

[Question] In some foreign countries comments are still being made about certain policies that were pursued by Democratic Kampuchea in the past. Please, Excellency, give us your opinion on this matter.

[Answer] During the period from 1975 to 1978, our democratic Kampuchea committed some right actions and some wrong actions. Our people know what we did right and what we did wrong. Our people know very well that the ideal, aspiration and line of our Democratic Kampuchea at that time was to fight for an independent and prosperous nation and to serve the interests of the people. Cadres at all levels of our Democratic Kampuchean state joined with the masses in an effort to restore the post-war economy, to rebuild the country, to improve the living conditions of the people and to defend the country. The successes were immense, considering the fact that we were in need of virtually everything, had to begin managing a new administration and we were at a new stage of development.

At the same time, we also had shortcomings in managing the state, which caused some unavoidable misunderstandings. These shortcomings were being successively dealt with and rectified. We would have been able to completely rectify them if we had had sufficient time to do so without the invasion of hundreds of thousands of troops sent by the Hanoi authorities. This is because the overwhelming majority of cadres and combatants in Democratic Kampuchea, with the exception of the planted Vietnamese agents, were resolute patriots who loved the people, were determined to share weal and woe, life and death with the people under all circumstances and were guided by clean, correct ethics.

This does not at all mean that after the Vietnamese aggressors are driven out we will resume the policies of 1975-78. In no way can we return to the policies of the 1975-78 period. Another shortcoming we committed in the 1975-78 period was that a significant number of Vietnamese agents who had wormed their way into our ranks managed long ago to surreptitiously take over responsible posts in the state affairs of our Democratic Kampuchea. It was these planted Vietnamese agents who, from their posts and positions at all levels of our state organs, conducted activities to falsify the line of our Democratic Kampuchea, exaggerating or distorting its policies in order to isolate Democratic Kampuchea from the people to facilitate their attack against and the toppling of Democratic Kampuchea from within at the orders of the Hanoi authorities and in coordination with the Vietnamese forces that kept attacking us along the border. This is another wrong experience that we must firmly grasp, so that in the future we can strongly rely on the masses and let them take an active role in choosing, building, monitoring and examining cadres of our state organs in all fields.

These are my views on our correct and erroneous experiences from 1975 to 1978. World opinion has become more aware that although Democratic Kampuchea committed some mistakes, these mistakes were confined within the borders of the country, whereas the Hanoi authorities have committed aggression and expansion and are the Soviet Union's cat's paw for the implementation of the Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia, threatening peace, security and stability in this region. Therefore, the danger to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia comes from the Vietnamese aggressors and not Democratic Kampuchea which, together with its people, is waging a life-or-death struggle only to defend its own nation and territory.

[Question] Please, Excellency, tell us about the position of Democratic Kampuchea regarding the establishment of a tripartite coalition government. How do you regard the outcome of the meeting you held with Prince Sihanouk? What is your impression of the future of the tripartite coalition?

[Answer] The position of Democratic Kampuchea is to unite, according to their respective abilities all national forces that sincerely fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists and annexationists of all types. At home, we have implemented the policy of rallying this great national union on a vast scale, resulting in the emergence of a great force to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and cause their 300,000 aggressor forces, including their military and administrative personnel, to become inextricably bogged down for the past 3 years. At the same time, Democratic Kampuchea has made many efforts to further unite these national forces, such as the attempt to establish this tripartite coalition government.

The position of Democratic Kampuchea is to unite all national forces in order to increase the anti-Vietnamese forces in all fields and to avoid committing anything that might harm these anti-Vietnamese forces.

The position of Democratic Kampuchea in establishing the tripartite coalition government is to stand on the principle that each side maintains its own identity, its own political ideology and its own organization. At the same time, a number of principles are necessary in order to ensure that the three parties realize harmonious cooperation on a common political program aimed solely at waging a struggle against the Vietnamese in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic -- to force them to withdraw from Kampuchean territory to the last man.

These principles are: the principle of tripartism, the principle that no side has exclusive rights over the others, the principle of consensus and the principle that the coalition must be based on the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state. If a tripartite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is established without these principles, the anti-Vietnamese forces, including the forces resulting from international support for the Kampuchean people's struggle and the forces fighting directly on the battlefield, will certainly be scattered.

During my recent meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing, he agreed with these views. I hold that this was a positive result of the meeting.

For the past 3 years, our Democratic Kampuchea has done everything possible to achieve this union. Our Democratic Kampuchea has never been an obstacle to this union. Placing the national interests above everything else, our Democratic Kampuchea agrees to share its power within the Democratic Kampuchean state with other Kampuchean parties, as long as there is a union in order to increase the forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Recently, we made another concession to the other Kampuchean parties. In the process of establishing the tripartite coalition government, we do not demand that the other parties place themselves under the institution of the Democratic Kampuchean state, as long as the tripartite coalition government to be established is within the framework of the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state and as long as all the parties agree to maintain and protect the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state, which is a full member of the United Nations. This is one of our advantages in our fight against the Vietnamese from an international legal point of view, for the Vietnamese have committed aggression against the Democratic Kampuchean state in violation of the UN Charter.

It is my opinion that if all Kampuchean parties make sincere efforts to achieve union, we will certainly succeed in achieving this union. Though we have some differences of views on various issues, we have a common objective: to fight and drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory. We must seek anything that can bind us together in a harmonious union. We must set aside our differences on other issues for the time being. After we have succeeded in our union and have driven the Vietnamese out of our Kampuchean territory, we will let our people decide through a UN-supervised election.

[Question] What is your opinion of the future of the struggle to drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea? Are there conditions working in favor of the success of this objective?

[Answer] It is undeniable that the struggle of our Kampuchean people has to overcome many other obstacles, difficulties and complicated twists and turns. Although the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities are inextricably and totally bogged down on the military field and although the UN General Assembly has adopted three successive resolutions demanding that they withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, they continue to be indifferent to virtually everything and continue to stubbornly carry on their savage war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea. The more they are cornered, the more heartily they set themselves to massacring our Kampuchean people. They do this through the use of all types of conventional arms, through the use of famine and through the increasing use of chemical weapons.

In order to starve the Kampuchean people to death, they are concentrating them along major national routes and strategic highways and preventing them from going far from their villages by forcing them to build fences around the villages. If any inhabitant happens to be seen straying away from the villages, he is shot at and killed indiscriminately. They are intensifying the use of chemical weapons by dumping toxic chemicals from aircraft, firing them from cannons or mortars, spraying them onto sources of water consumed by the inhabitants and even assigning agents to poison vegetables, fish and meat.

These acts of barbarism have further kindled the flames of hatred against the Vietnamese aggressors in the hearts of the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese aggressors can in no way win over the support of the Kampuchean people. More Kampuchean people are opposing them and are supporting the Democratic Kampuchean Government and its national army and guerrillas, who are their sole protectors. At the same time, the Kampuchean people are increasingly imbued with the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and have greater confidence in the implementation of this political program, which is being realistically applied by our Democratic Kampuchean Government every day in the zone under its control. This is a fundamental major factor guaranteeing the final victory of the struggle to drive the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of our Kampuchean fatherland.

Another key factor working to drive out the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. Our national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have steadily strengthened their ranks, become better soldiers and are increasingly successful at grasping and implementing the line of guerrilla warfare, protecting their own forces and wearing down and tiring out the Vietnamese enemy.

The role played by the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in attacking the Vietnamese enemy in the military field is of utmost importance, for without the forces to keep pressure on the Vietnamese in the military field and to create inextricable difficulties for them both on the Kampuchean battlefield and in Vietnam, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities will never withdraw from Kampuchea nor respect the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and international conference on Kampuchea.

Another factor which is increasingly favorable to the Kampuchean people's struggle is the fact that the overwhelming majority of the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world can more clearly see that our Kampuchean people and our national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, who are fighting for the survival of their own nation, are actually making an important contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well. In this sense, the overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries more clearly see the need to assist and support the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

The fact that peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are joining hands in applying pressure through political, diplomatic, economic and commercial actions and by cutting off aid to the Hanoi authorities constitutes a factor which goes hand in hand with the fighting efforts of the national army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the battlefield in forcing the Hanoi authorities to abide by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea: to withdraw all of their troops from this country and to allow the Kampuchean people to settle their own problems without any external interference.

In summary, because the Kampuchean people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are fighting vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and because all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are uniting consistently to bring pressure on the Hanoi aggressors, the Hanoi authorities, who are experiencing serious difficulties both in Kampuchea and at home, will be forced to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea without fail. The Kampuchean people will then once again regain peace and happiness and the expansionist and aggressive strategy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Southeast Asia will be checked. This situation will favorably influence the struggle to check the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Soviet Union in other regions of the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again express on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and all the Kampuchean people our deepest thanks to all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world for assisting and supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Also on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and all the Kampuchean people, I once again express deep thanks to the Chinese Government and people for constantly assisting and supporting the struggle of our Kampuchean people, in line with their consistent policy of respecting and protecting the rights of all countries and nations in the world to live independently, no matter how small these countries and nations are.

[Question] Thank you, Excellency, for according us so much of your time in this interview. We wish the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle more and greater victories until final victory.

THAI OFFICIAL HITS SRV 'MILITARY PROVOCATIONS'

OW181832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have staged from time to time military provocations against Thailand. By so doing, they are trying to force Thailand into recognizing the status quo in Indochina. However, Thailand will not be taken in, and what is more, it will not recognize a Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

This was said by Lt. General Som Khattaphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, at a press conference here this morning which mainly dealt with the present situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Facing this situation, General Som continued, Thailand's Army, Navy and Air Force are already well-prepared against any encroachment on Thailand's territory and sovereignty from the other side of the border. The other side can in no way occupy Thailand. "At most, it can only occupy a limited strip of our land for a given period, but in the end it will be driven out by the Thai Armed Forces," he noted.

General Som disclosed that on March 5 and 6, when Thai Armed Forces were engaged in a military exercise under the state defence program in the border area of Prachin Buri Province, Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired into Thailand 153 shells of 105-mm, 120-mm and 130-mm guns, although there was no fighting inside Kampuchea then. On March 15 and 16, Vietnamese troops entrenched in the Khao Ban That Mountain on the other side of the border fired at Thai border police in Ban Khao Lan of Trat Province with rifle, machine gun and mortar, plus strafing from assault helicopters, killing two Thai policemen.

He added that now, in the Prey Veng District of Prey Veng Province, eastern Kampuchea, there are no more Khmer residents, and all those living there are Vietnamese settlers. Kampuchea belongs to the Khmers; why should the Vietnamese move and occupy it?

Referring to the present state of the fighting in western Kampuchea, Som said for the past month, from south of the Kampuchean border town of Poipet up to Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun, the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces have been fighting the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces. There are heavy casualties on both sides. But the losses on the Vietnamese side are even bigger, as they cannot expect support from the Kampuchean people.

At present, General Som stressed, the Vietnamese Heng Samrin forces are in massive manoeuvres in areas north of Poipet. They are reinforcing troops, replenishing arms, ammunition and food, streamlining transportation lines in areas opposite to Thailand's Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province, and Buriram, Surin and Sisaket Provinces. It can be expected that they will launch new "mopping-ups" with aircraft and heavy guns against the Democratic Kampuchean and free Khmer forces in these areas.

Thai Army spokesman Colonel(Naruedol)Detpradiyuth disclosed at the press conference that Vietnamese troops used toxic chemicals of yellow substance in fighting with Democratic Kampuchean forces by spraying them into the water or by air-dropping or shelling.

OANA MEETS IN BEIJING; XINHUA HEAD HOSTS FETE

OW181425 Beijing Xinhua in English 1239 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- A meeting of the technical group of the ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES (OANA) opened here today. The technical group, together with the ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK, was decided to be set up at the fifth OANA general assembly in Kuala Lumpur last November. The Beijing meeting is to review the network's performance since it went into operation January 1 this year and discuss technical problems.

Deputy Director-General of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Li Pu said at the opening ceremony that the establishment and development of the network is an important link in the chain of a new world information and communication system. The network can help report events in the region objectively and fairly. In so doing, he said, "it will help promote the development of the economy, culture, education, science and technology of the member countries, and will also enhance friendship and cooperation among them." He wished the meeting great success.

Other speakers at the ceremony were (Ahmad Mustapha Hassan), OANA president; (Dr Ling Liong Sik), chairman of the Asia-Pacific Communication Monitoring Group; and P. Navaux, representative from UNESCO. They expressed the hope that with the joint efforts of those present, the meeting would help upgrade the network's performance and contribute to the elimination of the imbalance in today's world information and communications. Present at the meeting were representatives from ANTARA (Indonesia), KYODO (Japan), PTI (India), PNA (the Philippines) and TASS (the Soviet Union).

The participants were honored at a dinner given by XINHUA Director-General Zeng Tao in the Great Hall of the People.

MILITARY COMMISSION LEADERS PLANT TREES

OW181346 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Yang Shangkun, Zhang Tingfa, Wang Zhen, Wang Ping, Chen Xilian and Li Jukui, leading comrades of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, today planted more than 200 ginkgo, clove and white poplar saplings along Western (Beishanhuan) Road, Beijing, along with PLA commanders and fighters.

On arriving at the site by two light buses at 0830, Yang Shangkun and other leading comrades immediately started planting trees. Together with the PLA commanders and fighters, they dug holes and planted trees in a serious manner. They used shovels and their feet to make the soil around the sapling roots solid.

When Comrade Yang Shangkun found one sapling not planted straight he firmly said: This is not the right way to do it, and we should not do things perfunctorily. This sapling is to be dug up and planted again.

These leading comrades of the Military Commission chatted with the PLA commanders and fighters while planting trees. They even forgot to take a break until all the saplings had been planted.

COMMENTARY CALLS ON RURAL CADRES TO WORK BOLDLY

OW191025 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Station commentator's article: "Basic-Level Rural Cadres Should Boldly Go Ahead With Their Work"]

[Text] We can see that the present situation in the rural areas throughout the country is very good. However, some problems have cropped up under the new situation. For example, in some places the basic-level leading bodies still remain lax, weak and inactive and the cadres are not doing their job well. This problem must be solved properly.

What caused this phenomenon? The causes of it are complex. There are subjective and objective causes. We cannot say in a very general way that the basic-level cadres are neglecting their work. Generally speaking, most of the rural cadres are good; they earnestly implement the party's rural policies and work conscientiously day and night in leading the masses to build a new socialist countryside. On the other hand, there are also people who mentally contradict the party's rural policies and show poor work style. But they are a small minority. The number of those who violate law and discipline and act like overlords is even smaller.

It is a fact that some rural cadres do not show enough initiative in work at present. This is due mainly to the following factors: Some comrades affected by the leftist guiding ideology over a long period of time still do not quite understand the principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Other comrades, persecuted during past campaigns, have again been blamed for making foolish mistakes. As a result they shirk responsibility in handling things whenever they can. They do not dare and do not like to take responsibilities. But, in spite of all this, they have not lost their dedication. As long as they can distinguish right from wrong, they will be able to keep pace with the situation and unite with and lead the masses to go forward. On the other hand, some cadres do not know what to do and how to work after the production responsibility system was instituted. Although they want to manage, they do not know how. We should give them time to think, to learn and to find out about things.

With regard to the comrades mentioned above, the higher level organizations, especially leading county organizations, must show concern and give guidance to raise their understanding about their tasks to enable them to master the working methods necessary to cope with the new situation.

The way of management has changed since the production responsibility system was established in the rural areas, especially in those places where peasant households have assumed full responsibility for most of the farm work formerly undertaken by the production teams, thus turning it basically into management by individual households. In these circumstances, some cadres and commune members thought that it did not matter whether the basic-level cadres were needed or not. It is wrong to think this way, because although the way of managing agricultural production has changed, the nature of the socialist collective economy remains unchanged. The responsibilities of basic-level leaderships have remained intact. These responsibilities include continuously summing up experience, further perfecting the production responsibility system, formulating and implementing production plans, fulfilling state procurement tasks, popularizing agricultural science and techniques in an organized manner, developing cultural and educational undertakings in the rural areas, guiding planned parenthood well, taking care of dependents of revolutionary martyrs and army men and households enjoying the five guarantees, strengthening ideopolitical work and so forth.

It requires a strong basic-level leading body to lead the masses to accomplish all these tasks. This basic-level organization, therefore, cannot be abolished or weakened. On the contrary, it should be strengthened. There is much basic-level work that should be done in the rural areas, and we must grasp the key points: 1) all forms of the production responsibility system must be perfected; 2) the relationship between the state, the collectives and the individual commune members must be handled well. This relationship finds expression in the drawing up of sowing plans, in the selling of agricultural and sideline products and in readjustment of the ratio between the accumulation of funds and distribution. All other work can be accomplished so long as we can do a good job in these three areas.

Basic-level rural cadres: You have an arduous but glorious job to do. Go ahead boldly in your work of accomplishing the agricultural modernization of the motherland and of developing socialist material and spiritual civilization!

XINHUA COMMENTATOR VIEWS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW190137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 18 Mar 82

[XINHUA Commentator: "In Industrial Production It Is Necessary To Make Efforts To Meet the Needs of Society"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA) -- The leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council have recently stressed that it is necessary to make efforts to meet the needs of society in achieving an economically beneficial and solid rate of growth in industrial production. Resolutely following this opinion in performing our work is of a very important practical significance to industrial enterprises in all localities.

For a long time, many of our enterprises have lopsidedly pursued output values and neglected the needs of society thus producing many unsalable products, acquiring a greater and greater backlog in the warehouses with each passing year and creating a stubborn disease. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, this situation has somewhat improved, but there are still many problems. According to statistics, the value of the unsalable industrial products that had been added to the backlog in the warehouses of commercial departments in 1981 alone amounted to several billion yuan. However, regarding production enterprises, because many products fell under the state monopoly for purchase and marketing, they were counted as part of the total industrial output value and received profits, although they were stockpiled industrial products. However, their value and utility did not actually materialize. Under this situation, it is usually unrealistic to speak about how much increase there is in the speed of industrial production or about the increase in profits. Not only that, but they have wasted raw materials, energy and labor and unjustifiably spent production funds while making only nominal increases in production without creating practical results. This harms society instead of benefiting it.

Facts have time and again indicated that it is impractical to speak only about how many more products are produced. Facts have also indicated that the more products we produce, the more waste we will create if the products do not meet the needs of society.

To enable industrial production to meet the needs of society, it seems there are two problems that should be solved:

1. Understanding the needs of society. In the past, because of our limited understanding, it was usually when certain products went out of stock in the markets or when scrambling for purchase took place that we began to realize the shortage of these products. It was only when the warehouses were filled with stockpiled products that we began to notice the excess. This demands that the economic departments in charge improve and raise the level of their planning work and do a good job in market investigation and forecasting.

2. Handling the question of interest relations well. In recent years, we have implemented the policy of reinvigorating the country's economy by delegating some power to lower levels in the localities, expanding the decisionmaking rights of the enterprises and providing definite material interests to localities, departments and enterprises. This was completely necessary. However, some localities, departments and enterprises have usually considered only their own interests, profits and losses and demonstrated in their economic activities selfish departmentalism, decentralism and the tendency of liberalization, thus weakening or breaking away from the guidance of the state plans and running counter to the needs of society. To solve this problem, it is necessary in the final analysis, to reform the irrational economic management system. However, this requires a certain process and cannot be achieved in a short time. Nevertheless, we cannot just wait passively at the same time. Therefore, from now on it is imperative to stress that industrial enterprises make efforts to organize production according to the needs of society under the guidance of the state plans.

At present, the very realistic problem confronting the enterprises is: Since the prices and rates of taxes of some products were not very reasonably set, the output value and profits of some products needed by society have become low and insignificant, and their producers gain little profits. Some other products either no longer needed by society or not in great demand have high output value and yield larger profits, and their producers gain a great deal. There is now a tendency among some enterprises to work the hardest if the profits are the largest, work harder if the profits are larger and stop work if there are no profits, resulting in the fact that they are unwilling to produce those industrial products that are in short supply in the markets. At the same time, they compete to increase the production of those industrial products whose supply is greater than demand or raise the production of those that do not enjoy brisk sales or have become stockpiled. This situation reflects the contradictions in the problem.

The leading departments concerned should pay direct attention to this problem and make necessary readjustments to the policy to maintain the enthusiasm of the enterprises for producing readily marketable products. However, the enterprises should proceed from consideration of state interests, namely, the whole situation, and carry out production according to the needs of society under the guidance of the state plans. They should also consciously follow the needs of society if and when the enterprises' output value and profit plans conflict with the needs of society. The report on the Tianjin rubber industry company issued by this agency today presents a praiseworthy example in this respect.

Every enterprise should understand that to satisfy the needs of society and seek economic benefits is the duty of a socialist enterprise. At present, the country is adopting administrative and economic measures to stop some localities, departments and enterprises from lopsidedly pursuing output value and profits while disregarding the needs of society. This is undoubtedly necessary. From a long-term viewpoint, an enterprise will eventually have no prospects for development and will have to be shut down, suspended from operation, amalgamated with other enterprises or switched to the manufacture of other products if its products do not meet the needs of society, even though it can realize some profits for the time being.

This is detrimental not only to the state but to the enterprise itself. On the other hand, an enterprise will have very broad prospects for development and a great deal to accomplish if its products meet the needs of society. In this respect, the achievements scored by the Tianjin rubber industry company can provide people with beneficial inspiration.

BAN YUE TAN VIEWS SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

HK190147 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Mar 82 p 4

["Opinion" column carried article from BAN YUE TAN -- date not given]

[Text] In the fifties, new China successfully provided jobs for 4 million unemployed left over from old China. Now, we must provide jobs for those who have since entered the labour force, says an article in the magazine FORTNIGHTLY CHATS [BAN YUE TAN].

The problems of providing jobs to this labour force became conspicuous as early as the 1960's. Then came the "Cultural Revolution," during which China's national economy was disrupted and regular channels for employment were blocked, resulting in large numbers of job-waiting young people.

In the last couple of years, this problem was solved to a large extent by implementation of correct policies. In 1979 to 1981, 26 million were given jobs, including those who were assigned jobs by the state. Nine million jobs were provided in both 1979 and 1980, and 8 million in 1981.

Policy

Most provinces, cities and autonomous regions have now completed the task of providing employment for job-waiting youths and many cities, counties and towns have basically solved this problem.

The rise in urban employment has greatly enhanced economic development and income. The average number of people supported by each wage-earner was 3.6 in 1952, 3.15 in 1957, 2.06 in 1977, 1.83 in 1980 and 1.77 in 1981. The average annual income (wage and bonus) of each family member was 124 yuan in 1952, 202 yuan in 1957, 293 yuan in 1977 and 453 yuan in 1981; a 2.6-fold increase from 1952 to 1981, and a 54 percent rise from 1977 to 1981.

The policy of combining national guidance with coordination from labor departments, organizing employment on a voluntary basis and individual job finding efforts has proved successful.

To help job-waiting youths, the state and local authorities have allocated employment funds, granted tax reductions or exemptions and low interest bank loans to collective enterprises set up to provide jobs for youths.

Other departments and enterprises have also helped in finding sites, funds, equipment and technical assistance. In 1980 and 1981, employment agencies were granted an annual 100 million yuan in state aid.

LABOR BUREAU ANNOUNCES 3-YEAR EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

OWL71250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Twenty-six million people in China's urban areas got jobs in the three-year period from 1979 to 1981, the State Bureau of Labor announced today. Last year, jobs were given to eight million people, of these, 6.03 million were unemployed people who were awaiting jobs, while the remaining 1.97 million were demobilized soldiers and secondary technical school and college graduates.

There is now no unemployment in the cities of Changzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, Nantong and Qinjiang in Jiangsu Province; the cities of Weifang, Yantai and Weihai in Shandong Province; the cities of Shashi and Xiangfan in Hubei Province; and some other cities in Guangdong, Anhui, Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces.

The bureau attributed the rising employment opportunities to the larger proportion of light industry and service trades in China's industrial structure and the opening up of collectively owned businesses and self-employment.

Of the 6.03 million job awaiting people who got employment last year, 49 percent went into collective businesses, compared with 43 percent in 1980, according to the bureau. The number of urban self-employed workers, engaged mainly in tailoring, catering, repairing and other service trades, totalled 1.1 million, 300,000 more than 1980. By the end of 1981, 7,200 labor service companies had been established in cities and towns, the bureau said. They helped find jobs or arrange technical training courses for 2.7 million people.

Following the increase in the labor force, the bureau said, each urban wage earner supported an average of 1.77 persons (including himself) in 1981, as against 1.83 in 1980, 2.06 in 1977 and 3.6 in 1952. This, plus higher wages and salaries, has raised the average per capita income in urban areas 58 percent in the five years from 1977 through 1981.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

HK190119 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] More than 18 million people were moved into new homes in the years 1979-81 in China. And another several million were rehoused in the homes they had left, making a total of 24 million people being found fresh accommodation in those 3 years. In effect, this is equivalent to rehousing the entire city population of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Wuhan and Shenyang.

In all, CHINA DAILY learns from the State Urban Construction General Bureau, housing totalling 229 million square metres was completed between 1979 and 1981. And in Beijing, according to XINHUA, houses of more than 13 million square metres were built from 1977-1980. That is twice the total area of housing built in the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution."

The bureau told CHINA DAILY that in 1949, when China was liberated, the houses in 166 medium-sized and major cities in China occupied floor space of only 220 million square metres. Half of these housing were dilapidated, ramshackle, or just slums. To improve living conditions in towns, the party and people's government built homes with a floor space of more than 500 million square metres from 1949 to 1978.

By comparison, it is clear that the scale and speed in building in the last 3 years surpassed not only any hundred years before liberation but also any decade of the first 30 years after liberation, the bureau said.

The design of these houses is also much more convenient than that in the 50s and 60s. In larger houses, people had to share a kitchen or lavatory. In some cases, taps were outside. However, in the new blocks of flats, each household has a self-contained apartment with water and heating. Some have balconies and built-in cupboards. Nurseries, schools, groceries, department stores and other amenities have also been included.

State investment in housing construction in 1979-81 amounted to 30.2 billion yuan, averaging more than 120 yuan for each state-paid worker annually.

Average rent for each square metre of a town home is only a monthly 10 cents, while 40 cents or more are spent by the state in maintenance and overheads. For the multi-story buildings at Qiansanmen, Beijing, the state collected in 1980 rent amounting to 500,000 yuan. Maintenance and operation lifts cost 750,000 yuan. So, instead of recovering the investment from the tenants, the more homes the state builds, the more the state has to pay for it.

Housing construction will be given priority in capital construction this year in Beijing.

This year, work began on housing projects of (76.83 million) square metres, the highest figure since liberation.

In Shanghai, in 1981 state housing construction was 2.6 times that of 1976.

In the last 3 years, houses completed amounted to 8.17 million square metres, improving conditions for a million people.

HONGQI CITES LENIN ON REFORMING STATE ORGANS

HK190332 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 82 inside back cover

[Article by Wei Zehuan [7614 3419 3562]: "Lenin Attached Importance to Reforming State Organs"]

[Text] Lenin bitterly hated bureaucratic tendencies existing in state organs. He deemed that if we failed to carry out tenacious struggles against them systematically so as to reform state organs in real earnest, "we shall certainly be destroyed" by them.

Early in 1918, Lenin insisted on reforming state organs. However, the party was unable to put the task on the agenda as the civil war was still going on. After Soviet Russia won the war and entered into the period of rehabilitating the national economy and building up socialism, this subject of reforming state organs became a problem of great concern to Lenin. He pointed out: Reforming state organs is a problem that "particularly interests me." If we "are determined" to do so, "it will be a great asset and guarantee us success." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 355) From December 1922 to March 1923, through letters and dissertations, Lenin proposed many times to the party Central Committee that state organs be reformed and clearly pointed out that reforming state organs was a major task during the time of peaceful construction. He said: "The problem of running and improving our state apparatus is a very difficult one that is far from being solved, and it must be solved urgently." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 693) He also said: "With the onset of peace and the satisfaction of the minimum requirements against famine, all our work must be directed toward improving the administrative machinery." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 36, p 619)

Hence, what should be done for reforming state organs? Lenin believed that in order to attain the goal of reform, some strong, practical measures must be taken.

1. Streamline state organs. Lenin pointed out that with a view to improving work efficiency and saving on expenses, the number of staff members in state organs must be reduced to the minimum so as to strengthen the ties between state organs and the masses. In his letter to members of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, Lenin said: "You have a staff of 8,000 instead of 9,000. Would it be possible to cut it down to 2,000, with salaries for 6,000 (i.e., to treble the payment) and improve their qualifications?" ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 36, p 602)

2. Select qualified personnel. Lenin pointed out: It is necessary "to select and concentrate a staff of workers who are really abreast of the times, that is, who are not inferior to the best West European standard." His principle of selecting staff was "better fewer, but better." Except for those being recommended, the staff "must pass a difficult test, such as a test of knowledge of our state apparatus and a test in the fundamentals of the theory of our state apparatus, in the fundamentals of management, office routine, etc." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 702)

3. Improve work style. Lenin often instructed workers of state organs to get in touch with reality and solve various problems arising in actual life. He sharply denounced those phrasemongers who divorced themselves from reality and "the arrogance of party members," and he often advised government workers to speak "fewer pompous phrases and do more plain, everyday work." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 29, p 389) In his letter to the Central Statistical Board in 1921, Lenin asked them "to put 99 percent of the personnel on processing data that are practically and urgently required for our economy." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 13)

4. Carry out inspection and supervision. Lenin maintained that strengthening inspection and supervision in state organs was also an important measure for reforming state organs. Under Lenin's leadership, the State Control Department was set up in 1918, and in 1920, the State Control Department was turned into the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection Department. Then in 1923 the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection Department was amalgamated with the Central Control Commission on the proposal made by Lenin to the party Central Committee so that the new organ had extensive power to inspect and supervise state organs. At the same time, he also stressed that the party and state leading comrades themselves should practice inspection and supervision over state organs. In his decree on the functions of the deputy chairman, Lenin pointed out: "The main functions of the deputy chairman are to exercise executive control over the fulfillment of decrees, laws and decisions; to reduce the staffs of Soviet government offices and supervise the reorganization of their activities along proper and rational lines; and to combat bureaucratic methods and redtape." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 298)

FORUM HELD ON SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW161353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1649 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA) -- In discussing the question of building socialist spiritual civilization during a forum on 15 March, 18 experts and scholars of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences pointed out that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical and ideological foundation for building a socialist spiritual civilization and that if our country's social scientific workers want to serve the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, they should conscientiously study the relevant classical works of Marxism-Leninism, continuously raise their theoretical level and contribute to the upholding, development and popularization of Marxism.

Many comrades attending the forum mentioned that one of the most important tasks in building a socialist spiritual civilization is to guide the broad masses of people, especially the young people, in establishing the communist world outlook. Only in this way can we enable the broad masses of people to take a highly conscious attitude toward study and work, correctly handle the relationships among the people, accurately grasp the knowledge they need, mold their personality, foster their values and engage in the socialist modernization.

In the course of their discussions, the comrades attending the forum showed special concern for the question of young people's education. They all said: Young people are the successors of the socialist cause, and it is imperative to inspire and educate them to establish lofty communist ideals. We, the social scientific workers, should cooperate with the forces throughout society and provide the young people, in light of their characteristics, with rich spiritual food. We should also stimulate their interest in studying theories and guide them in their actions.

In building a socialist spiritual civilization, they mentioned that it is necessary to instill the fundamental principles of communist ethics, namely, the spirit of collectivism, into each sphere of practice in social life. It is necessary to strengthen the study of ethical science and urge all trades and professions to establish fine professional ethics.

The participants in the forum also touched upon the importance of advancing the spirit of patriotism and strengthening education regarding the socialist legal system. Some comrades who are engaged in the research of theories about nationalities said that all the people of various nationalities in our country have fine traditions of stressing civility and courtesy and upholding ethics and that the people of various nationalities should learn from each other's strong points and remove their own shortcomings and join with each other in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

The forum was held by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Attending the forum were Yu Guangyuan, Huan Xiang, Ma Hong, Feng Zhi, Li Qi, Xing Benshi, Xu Juemin, Zhang Liqun, Wen Jize, Yu Shengwu, Ding Weizhi, Dong Fureng, Zhang Zhonglin, Chen Zhanqai and A Latan [7093 2139 0982]. The forum was presided over by Vice President Mei Yi.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES CONCEALING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

HK120942 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Li Chunlin [2621 2504 2651] and Zhang Lingyuan [1728 3781 0337]: "We Must Severely Punish Concealment of Criminal Behavior"]

[Text] Economic crimes are quite rampant at present. Some people have engaged in smuggling and peddling contraband to achieve the goal of evading taxes and making exorbitant profits. Some have practiced graft, accepted bribes and embezzled the property of the state and the collective. Some have violated market and commercial regulations, speculated in commodities, raised prices, hoarded and traded in materials controlled by state purchase and marketing, and disrupted the economic order of the country. What merits attention is that some people have openly stepped forward in the capacity of state functionaries, or even in the capacity of responsible cadres, to brazenly conceal these criminal activities. This is the problem we must seriously deal with.

According to the provisions of the criminal law as well as relevant laws of China, anyone who clearly knows that a person has committed a crime and tries to cover up all or some of the facts, details and evidence in relation to such aspects as the motive, objective, means, consequences, time, place and personal circumstances of the crime in order to absolve the criminal responsibility of the offender, is guilty of the crime of concealment.

This kind of concealment is deliberate criminal behavior. It not only violates the duty of every citizen to expose and report crimes, but it also directly undermines the plans made by judiciary organs to combat crimes, provides the criminal with an opportunity to escape detection, detention, arrest, trial and punishment and enables him to stay beyond the reach of the law, to continue his evil ways and jeopardize the interests of the state and the collective.

This behavior of concealing crimes on the part of a handful of state functionaries and even responsible cadres has played the abominable role of aiding and abetting the criminal activities which are now rampant in the economic sphere. The harm it has caused is very serious.

The laws of our country have clearly prescribed the punishment for the behavior of concealing crimes. Article 13 of the "regulations regarding the punishment of counter-revolutionaries of the People's Republic of China" promulgated by the central people's government on 21 February 1951, stipulates: "Any person harboring and shielding counterrevolutionaries will be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 10 years. If the case is serious, he will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 10 years, to life imprisonment, or to death." Article 13 of the "regulations regarding the punishment for corruption in the People's Republic of China" enacted on 21 April 1952, stipulates: "If the leading members of all state organs, enterprises, schools and affiliate organizations should discover any case of corruption among the functionaries under them and deliberately conceal or fail to report it, they will be subjected to criminal or administrative discipline in accordance with the seriousness of the case."

Article 5 of the "provisional rules of the State Council on the punishment for functionaries of state administrative organs" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on 23 October 1957, points out: State functionaries who depart from the correct stand, conceal evildoers, abuse their power, encroach on the interests of the masses and harm the relations between state organs and masses, but whose behavior still does not yet constitute a crime, should be subjected to disciplinary action. Article 162 of China's criminal law clearly stipulates: Anyone who gives shelter to or gives false testimony in order to harbor counter-revolutionaries will be sentenced to imprisonment, detention or surveillance for not more than 3 years. In grave cases, the offender will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 3 years and not more than 10. Anyone who gives shelter to or gives false testimony in order to harbor other criminals will be sentenced to imprisonment, detention or surveillance for not more than 2 years. In grave cases, the offender will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 2 years and not more than 7. People who plot together before committing either one of the aforesaid offenses will be charged as joint offenders. At the same time, in the light of malfeasance among state functionaries, article 185 stipulates: "Any state functionary who exploits his office and take bribes will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 5 years. Money or goods received as bribes will be confiscated and steps will be taken to recover public funds or property that have been illegally taken away. Anyone who commits the aforesaid offense and inflicts serious losses upon the state or the people will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 5 years. Anyone who offers a bribe to a state functionary or acts as a go-between in bribery cases will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 3 years." Article 187 stipulates: "Any state functionary who inflicts heavy losses upon public property, the state or the people due to dereliction of duty will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 5 years." Article 188 also stipulates: Any judicial worker who practices favoritism and irregularities and who "knowingly persecutes an innocent person, deliberately shields a guilty person and saves him from prosecution or deliberately stands truth on its head and perverts the law will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or will be subjected to deprivation of political rights. In extremely grave cases, the offender will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 5 years." Article 34 stipulates: "Anyone who forges, conceals or destroys evidence, regardless of which side he is attempting to help, must be punished by law." In addition, customs, bank, commercial management and financial tax regulations also have a series of stipulations. These regulations, especially the stipulations concerning criminal law, are our legal weapons for combating the behavior of concealing crimes. We must understand the spiritual essence of the articles concerned, correctly grasp each specific article and, in the light of various circumstances, strictly punish the criminal behavior of harboring criminals.

We must strictly deal with concealing criminal behavior in accordance with party discipline and state law. Cases of concealing crimes which violated the criminal code should be dealt with individually in accordance with the facts, circumstances as well as the harm and seriousness of the crime. As for crimes of concealment which involve responsible cadres, we absolutely cannot be full of misgivings or be softhearted. We must use the ideological weapon of "everyone is equal before the law" against people with "special privilege" mentality. We cannot be indulgent toward anybody guilty of harboring criminals. The method of using party and administrative discipline in place of criminal investigation is no good. Some people think that imposing party and administrative discipline on responsible cadres guilty of harboring criminals is enough. Why employ punishment? This is sheer idiocy. Actually, this is still the mentality of "higher officials are exempted from punishment." This kind of idiocy will bring nothing but harm to the party and to the four modernizations.

FIRE, EXPLOSION OCCUR 9 MAR AT FUJIAN PLANT

OW181459 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Report by station correspondent (Shi Min): A number of cadres, people and PLA commanders and fighters recently risked their lives to bravely and stubbornly fight a fire and explosion at the Fuding County pharmaceutical plant in Fujian Province, thus displaying a moving heroic spirit.

At 0800 on 9 March a workshop of the Fuding County pharmaceutical plant unfortunately caught fire causing gasoline and other raw materials to explode. Cadres and workers of this plant and many party members and people on the scene rushed to the burning workshop to fight the fire without regard for their safety. They tried to put out the fire and transported to another location these inflammables and materials likely to explode. They rescued state property and their class brothers. By timely rescuing more than 100 dun of inflammables and raw materials likely to explode, they avoided a larger-scale explosion and prevented other workshops of the plant from being damaged.

In the firefighting, many comrades sacrificed their lives or were injured. Among them were the secretary of the plant party committee, the plant director and deputy plant directors who rushed ahead of others, as well as the secretary of a nearby plant party branch who rushed there to help them fight the fire and the commander of a border guard post who had just come to visit his relatives at the plant. Many of them were young workers.

A little over 10 minutes after the explosion, leading comrades of the Fuding County CCP Committee and the county people's armed forces department as well as a deputy commander of a military subdistrict who happened to be in the county rushed to the scene and directed and participated in the firefighting.

Their heroic deeds gave an intensive education to the local cadres and masses and proved an enormous impetus to the development of the current spiritual civilization campaign.

After this explosion accident deep concern was shown by the central authorities and the leading departments at all levels in Fujian, while great support was given by other provinces and municipalities and by the PLA. On the same day the Fujian Provincial People's Government sent responsible persons of the departments concerned to the plant. Wenzhou municipality of Zhejiang Province and other counties adjacent to Fuding sent in medical and nursing personnel and first-aid supplies within 1 or 2 days. Shanghai Municipality dispatched a seven-member rescue group composed of burn-treatment experts and comrades from pharmaceutical wholesale stations. The army and naval hospitals of Fuzhou Military Region also sent in medical and nursing personnel. Air force units used aircraft to pick up and carry medical personnel to the spot and to send the injured to the better-equipped hospitals in Fujian and in other provinces for treatment.

On 13 March comrades from the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other departments arrived. Together with the provincial and prefectural leaders, they studied and arranged work in the aftermath of the accident and expressed sympathy with the injured and the families of the dead.

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME VISITS YULIN MILITARY PORT

OW160357 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NCP Standing Committee, visited naval units at Yulin Port yesterday. He called on commanders and fighters there to intensify military training and guard well the southern gate of the motherland. Accompanied by (Nie Kuizhi), commander of a certain naval unit, Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme arrived at the military port yesterday morning and viewed various military installations from a naval vessel. He was briefed by leading comrades of the naval units. He said happily: Our national defense is growing stronger and stronger.

Touching on the brazen attack on our fishing boats by the Vietnamese gunboats recently, he said: We gave the Vietnamese a lot in the past and now they turn and attack us. How ungrateful! You are on the frontline and your tasks are arduous. Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme shook hands with each and every one of the sailors after the inspection and had a group picture taken with them.

LIAO CHENGZHI AT CEREMONY HONORING SUN YAT-SEN

OW120832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to commemorate the 57th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen was held this morning at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Zhongshan Park. It was attended by over one hundred personages from various circles in Beijing.

The ceremony, presided over by Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Guomindang, began with a three-minute silent tribute. Then baskets of flowers were placed before Sun Yat-sen's portrait by representatives of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the United Front Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Central Committee and the Beijing committee of the Guomindang Revolutionary Committee and the Beijing municipal government.

Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, also presented a basket of flowers.

Attending the ceremony were Liu Lantao, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice-chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, a number of Standing Committee members of the N.P.C. and C.P.P.C.C. and members of the Central Committee of the Guomindang Revolutionary Committee in Beijing.

Memorial meetings were also held today in Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Wuhan.

YANG JINGREN ATTENDS FORUM ON NATIONALITIES

OW121415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Nationalities Affairs Commission today invited comrades of departments concerned to a forum to discuss the investigation and study of the question of nationalities and the compilation and publication of a five-book series on the same subject. Those attending pledged to do their best in promoting unity among the nationalities and prosperity and development of the economy and culture of the minority nationalities.

Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council and minister of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, presided over the forum. He said: At the suggestion of Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai, a nationwide investigation into the social history and languages of minority nationalities was conducted in 1956 and data totalling 2 million words were collected. These data have now become important materials for compiling a book series on the question of nationalities. We must carry forward the party's style of work of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice so as to further improve investigation and study of the question of nationalities.

Deng Liqun, director of the research section of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, made a speech in which he pointed out: The question of nationalities is an important one; ethnology is also an important science. We have to conduct investigation and study on many questions. We must study earnestly at present how to solve the problem of speeding up the economic and cultural development of the minority nationalities areas.

In a written statement, Li Weihan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, highly assessed the investigation and study of the question of nationalities and the related compilation work and wished the project complete success.

Touching on the significance of investigation and study of the question of nationalities and the related compilation and publication work, Jiang Ping, vice minister of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, said: Presentation of the history and the present status of the minority nationalities will have a far-reaching impact on improving the mutual understanding among nationalities and inspiring them to unite as one in accomplishing the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

In their speeches, well-known scholars and experts of sociology, ethnology, history and philology Fei Xiaotong, Fu Maoji, Weng Dujian, Lin Yaohua and Ma Yao pledged to do their best in strengthening unity and promoting science and culture among the minority nationalities.

At present, more than 200,000 copies of the five-book series in 29 volumes on the political, economic, historic and cultural aspects of the minority nationalities have been published. The number will total more than 300 volumes and more than 30 million words when the series is published.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF SHENZHEN ZONE

OW170758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- By late 1981, the Shenzhen special economic zone had signed agreements with foreign firms and businessmen involving 7,770 million Hong Kong dollars in foreign capital on 989 development projects in the past three years, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports.

Agreements involving 1,200 million Hong Kong dollars have started to be implemented.

With an area of 327.5 square kilometers, the paper says, the zone has 98 square kilometers for urban use. Space under construction at the end of last year exceeded 40 square kilometers.

Construction had begun on the major industrial projects while some small and medium-sized projects had either been completed or were nearing completion.

Agreements and contracts involving some 6,100 million Hong Kong dollars, or 78 percent of the total, were signed last year. Foreign investors have shifted from small firms to consortiums, and the development items from single item projects to multi-item projects, according to the paper.

The development of a new town area was undertaken by a Hong Kong consortium with an investment of 2,000 million Hong Kong dollars and another Hong Kong consortium invested 2,400 million Hong Kong dollars in scientific, research, culture and education projects occupying an area of six square kilometers.

Among the joint China-Hong Kong projects that have gone into operation are a woolen textile mill, a printing and dyeing mill, and factories making furniture, garments and printed items, hotels, restaurants and shops. Other completed projects include a Sino-Swiss machinery plant, a Sino-Danish container plant and a Sino-Australian stone quarrying ground, the paper reports.

In addition, 23 units in China are now operating enterprises in Shenzhen, including 18 major industrial projects, including a 22-storied building, which accommodates 20 electronics plants.

An example of the development is the Shekou industrial area. The PEOPLES DAILY says the area includes a recently built power plant, a waterworks, roads, a microwave communication installation imported from the United States, a longitudinal wharf, a machinery plant, a shipyard, a ship-use paint workshop, an aluminum factory and an oxygen works.

The construction of a commercial center, with close to 100 building projects including restaurants and markets, is being carried out with both cooperation among Chinese partners and through cooperation between China and foreign firms or businessmen. A tourist resort managed jointly by China and foreign investors received some 200,000 visitors last year, it reports.

Contracts on a number of development items have been signed with the Hong Kong businessmen so far this year. The total investment has exceeded 10,000 million Hong Kong dollars, the paper says.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES STATE FARM PROFITS IN 1981

OW142336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- China's over 2,000 state farms made a profit of 120 million yuan in 1981, their third consecutive profitable year, according to a spokesman from the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation.

The farms are operated mostly on reclaimed wasteland and in mountainous areas in remote sections of the country. The spokesman attributed the recent improvement in the farms' performance to increased mechanization and scientific advances, introduction of high-yield crops (?and) the economic responsibility system.

The spokesman said the farms' 4.81 million workers last year increased their industrial and agricultural output 5.4 percent and produced six million tons of food grain and soybeans. Industrial output value was 4,100 million yuan, 47 percent of the farms' total output value. Output value of animal husbandry was 13.2 percent of total farm output value.

1981's fruit crop was on 77,000 hectares, and another 88,000 hectares was under afforestation. The fruit crop produced 286,000 tons while output of cotton, tea, rubber, ginseng and pilose antlers also increased, the spokesman said.

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's reclamation area earned 60 million yuan last year as a result of rearrangement of crop patterns in addition to the other improvements.

The farms last year also conducted 148 agricultural research projects of which 34 major ones were completed, the ministry said.

Chemical spraying, sprinkler irrigation, biological insect control and seeding by air have all been introduced in the last three years, the spokesman said.

The Hongxinglong reclamation bureau's research institute in Heilongjiang Province has planted 15 newly developed seed strains on 670,000 hectares, producing 65,000 tons more food grain and 6,500 tons more soybeans in recent years than the older seeds. A type of rice developed by the Hebei provincial land reclamation research institute, which yields 7.5 tons per hectare on average, has been introduced throughout the country.

CLASSICS PUBLICATION PLANNING CONFERENCE OPENS

OW190821 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA) -- The national planning conference on the compilation and publication of ancient books opened in Beijing Municipality yesterday.

The main item on the agenda is to discuss the planning of the compilation and publication of ancient books from now until 1990. According to draft planning, classical works, some 2,600 titles, will be compiled and published in China within the next 9 years.

The compilation and publication of ancient books represents an important task of spiritual production in our country. Last May and July, Comrade Chen Yun submitted important opinions on questions concerning the compilation and publication of ancient books. Acting in accordance with Comrade Chen Yun's proposals, the State Council has reestablished the planning group for the compilation and publication of ancient books. Since then, the party Central Committee has discussed the various questions on publishing ancient books, and pointed out that it is a very important task to compile ancient books and inherit the precious cultural heritage of our motherland, for this task has a direct bearing on many generations to come. While continuing to do a good job in running science and engineering courses, efforts should also be made to strengthen college education in liberal arts. Children must study Chinese classical works when they first enroll in primary school. While engaging in such work as punctuating, annotating, proofreading and adding notes to ancient books, we must also provide contemporary interpretations of these books, to help more people better understand them. The party Central Committee has also pointed out that measures must be taken to protect, as well as save, some of the only existing copies and other rare books, and that some of these ancient books should be reproduced systematically.

Speaking at the planning conference, Li Yimang, head of the planning group for the compilation and publication of ancient books under the State Council, pointed out: Ancient books represent a historical symbol of Chinese civilization. We will be able to strengthen unity among all nationalities and carry forward patriotism in our country by popularizing the knowledge of Chinese literature, history and philosophy.

After elaborating the methods of compiling ancient books, Li Yimang said: In the course of compiling ancient books, efforts should also be made to do more academic work on popular or special topics in the fields of literature, history and philosophy. He also called for greater efforts in conducting academic research in line with the Marxist stand and viewpoint.

Li Yimang pointed out: The key to continuing and developing our cause lies in our efforts to unceasingly train a new and younger technical force. We hope that concrete steps will gradually be taken to consolidate the ranks of personnel involved in the compilation of ancient books. We also suggest calling a meeting of middle-aged and young scholars of classical literature, history and philosophy in the latter half of 1982.

Li Yimang also suggested including the compilation and publication of classical work in Dunhuang into the current national planning.

Yesterday's conference was the first planning session called by the planning group for the compilation and publication of ancient books since its reestablishment. Various opinions were put forward at the meeting by some 80 veteran scholars, experts, professors and editors with the noble ambition of benefiting future generations.

FUJIAN RIBAO VIEWS CADRES' SEIZURE OF LAND

OW181119 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Such Things Must Be Seriously Handled"]

[Text] Seizing land for housing construction and unauthorized felling of trees are two prominent gusts of an evil wind in our province today. If we allow our cropland to be encroached upon, the area in the rural areas will get smaller and smaller and the coastal areas might not have any arable land left; and, if we allow our forests to be felled indiscriminately, there will be more and more barren hills and some day no woodlands will be left. Nothing can be more devastating to Fujian's economy than this, and nothing can be more harmful to our posterity. For this reason, every cadre and people who are concerned about our country's interests and Fujian's future must take actions to stop these two gusts of evil wind under the leadership of our party and government while rebuffing the criminal activities in the economic sphere.

Why is it that the evil wind of seizing land for housing construction can never be stopped in certain areas? This question is answered in a report published by this paper today: It is because some leading cadres themselves are unclean. A county party committee secretary honestly admitted: "I cannot stop other cadres and people from seizing land for building houses because I, myself, seized a piece of land for building a house." This is exactly what is happening. When a certain county has developed a "cadres street" and a "cadres village," the trend of seizing land for housing construction is particularly serious in that county. We can say that the evil wind of seizing land for building houses was whipped up by certain cadres, particularly certain leading cadres.

Certain local leading cadres have resorted to various disgusting tactics to seize land for building houses. Some have paid nothing, or just a little token, for the land they have occupied. Some have seized 1 mu of land for every fen [one-tenth of 1 mu or 66.66 square meters] of land they have "approved." Some have not only seized land for building their own houses, but have given cropland to their relatives, friends and "people of special relations" for building houses.

Some have used their public office for private gain. For example, while planning the budget for collective housing construction, they have included the budget for building their own houses into the plan. In these people's minds, this sleight of hand is simple and is "in public as well as private interests."

Some have sought private gain at public expense. These people, while contracting a construction project to the contractor, allow the contractor to profit from increasing the construction price. After the project is completed, they have accepted the contractor's "thanks" by building for him a house "free of charge."

Some have skillfully carried out their so-called "brilliant schemes" of bartering construction materials for land. These people have used timber, fuel and other supplies under their control in exchange for the production teams' cropland for housing construction. When a house is under construction, they have resorted to numerous ways of using their authority to acquire the essential construction materials, obtain the state's and the collectives' means of transportation for their own use, assign work quotas to various units, exploit the masses' labor forces and so forth. Lin Bin, secretary of the party committee of Mabi commune and member of the Lianjiang County party committee, is a prominent example in this regard. Not only had he seized land for building houses, he had also sold houses at high prices and resold the seized land at a profit. How can this be tolerated? Even today, some people are still watching the direction of the "wind." Instead of immediately stopping the building of houses on seized land, they have totally disregarded party discipline and state law and have intensified construction in the hope that their houses will be completed before construction is banned.

Since it is the cadres who have initiated the practice of seizing land for housing construction, a solution to this problem must rest with them. First of all, the leading groups at all levels must earnestly, quickly and resolutely -- and not perfunctorily, sluggishly and hesitatingly -- investigate whether there is anyone within the leading groups who has seized land for housing construction. If there is, his sources for land, funds and construction materials, and the legitimacy of those sources must be investigated.

The State Council has set strict rules with regard to banning the seizure of cropland for housing construction. The discipline inspection committee of the provincial party committee has decided to forbid party members and cadres to seize land for building private houses, and the provincial government has repeatedly instructed that those cadres who have seized land and built houses on it without authorization must be strictly punished. It is now time that these regulations and disciplinary measures are fully implemented. Those who have violated the law must be punished according to law and those who have violated the disciplinary measures must be subjected to the disciplinary measures. In individual cases, those houses which have been completed should be confiscated or the owners must pay for them according to the market price and the money they pay returned to the public treasury. Certain cadres must be subjected to party or administrative measures. The criminal responsibilities for those who are involved in serious offenses must be investigated. All unauthorized housing construction which is continuing must stop immediately, until a proper decision has been made. One positive attitude at present is to examine ourselves and correct the mistakes of seizing cropland for housing construction. When the problems of seizing cropland for building houses have been resolved among the leading cadres, solving similar problems among the masses will be easier. This is a test to see whether our cadres at various levels are willing to set a good example for the masses, take the initiative in rectifying their work style, place the interests of the party and the people above everything else and set an example in building a civilization with socialist spirit.

SHANGHAI REVERSES VERDICT ON WORKER RED GUARDS

OW18 149 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Text:] Recently the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee issued a document urging the various units in the municipality to completely reverse the wrong verdict rendered on the former workers Red Guards [gong ren chi wei dui 1562 0086 6375 5898 7130].

In the initial period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the broad masses of staff members and workers in Shanghai formed the Shanghai workers Red Guards to act against the criminal activities of Zhang Chunqiao who colluded with Wang Hongwen and his company in instigating sabotage of production and socialist order and plotting to seize the party and government leadership of the municipality. These Red Guards totaled more than 800,000 in number, with most of them being party members, CYL members, veteran workers, model workers and advanced producers. The resolute struggles that the Shanghai worker Red Guards carried out against the criminal activities of the company of Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen reflected the revolutionary spirit of the Shanghai working class and its steadfast loyalty to the socialist cause. These struggles won extensive support from the people in the municipality. Filled with hatred and fear, the company of Zhang, Yao and Wang used the power they had usurped to wildly slander and attack the Red Guards. They went all out to beat, smash and loot, and created the "Kangping Road incident" so as to cruelly suppress the Red Guards. As a result, the broad masses of the Red Guards suffered persecution of one kind or another. Two hundred forty-three of them, who were the principal ones at municipal and district levels, were taken into custody by the public security organ. Wang Yuxi, responsible person of the Red Guard headquarters, was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, while three leading members were branded as bad elements.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," at a meeting held on 29 December 1978 to proclaim that the "January storm" was a counterrevolutionary storm, responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee announced that the previous verdict on the Red Guards should be reversed. Following that meeting, party organizations and political and judicial departments at various levels did something to reverse the verdict on the Red Guards. However, quite a few units failed to grasp the work firmly and conscientiously; some units have still not officially reversed the wrong verdicts passed on the former Red Guards organizations and Red Guards in their respective units.

To further the work of reversing the wrong verdicts on the former Shanghai Red Guards, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently issued a document which clearly points out that the Red Guards were a revolutionary mass body organized by the Shanghai working class for the purpose of safeguarding the party and socialist order under the historical conditions at the time. The municipal CCP committee urged that an open announcement to reverse the verdict on the Red Guards and revive their political fame be made before the masses of staff members and workers by those units which have not yet done so. They should seriously examine and handle the materials concerning the Red Guards according to the stipulations without further delay. The municipal CCP committee believes that with a glorious revolutionary tradition, the Shanghai working class is surely able to unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies based on its third plenum and the "resolution" adopted by its sixth plenum to further close their ranks and make fresh contributions to promoting the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

At a municipal meeting held on 24 February to commend outstanding trade union activists and advanced trade union organizations, Zhong Min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, solemnly announced the decision to highly value the former Shanghai Red Guards' struggles against the company of Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, and Wang Hongwen in the initial period of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Wang Yuxi, responsible person of the former Red Guards, and other comrades studied and discussed the document of the municipal CCP committee at a forum sponsored by the municipal trade union council. Deeply excited, they said unanimously: The municipal CCP committee's appraisal of the Red Guards has restored the true feature of history by seeking truth from facts, greatly boosted the morale of the working class and won popular support. The decision made by the municipal CCP committee in this regard further manifests the spirit of the third and sixth plenums of the party. It gives great encouragement not only to the former Red Guards but also to all workers in the municipality as well. They said: Certainly, the implementation of the document of the municipal CCP committee will further mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of staff members and workers, heighten their spirit and strengthen their unity. In this way they will surely work with one mind, win new merits, foster a new style and make still greater achievements in promoting the "two civilizations."

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG PLANTS TREES AT CEMETERY

OW110059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- Snow Pines, phoenix trees and evergreen trees were planted today around the Soong family tomb in the international cemetery where Comrade Soong Ching Ling is buried. Planting trees together with the cemetery workers were leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi and Chen Yi.

Other Shanghai leading comrades Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi and Yang Shifa also planted trees around the Caoyang new village, the Shanghai municipal stadium and the Songjiang County nursery.

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

HK181446 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Recently, the provincial public security department, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial higher people's court jointly issued a circular, stressing that it is essential to seriously publicize and implement the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing the criminals who seriously sabotage the economy and to mobilize those who commit economic crimes and are involved in economic offenses to honestly confess their crimes in order to be dealt with leniently.

The circular points out: It is essential to announce to all economic criminals in custody and to people who are involved in economic offenses that the main spirit of the decision is leniency toward those who confess their crimes, severity toward those who refuse to do so, and redemption for those who err. No matter what a heinous crime one has committed in the past and no matter how stubborn one's attitude to confessing one's crime, so long as one voluntarily and honestly confesses before 1 May, that person will be dealt with leniently, in accordance with the provisions of the previous relevant laws. Regarding those who actively report and expose offenses, render meritorious service or sincerely confess and repent their crimes, their punishments can be mitigated. If one continues to conceal one's crime, refuses to honestly confess or covers up and does not report and expose one's crimes, that person will be regarded as committing a continuous crime and will be severely and unmercifully punished in accordance with the new decision.

GUANGDONG CCP INVESTIGATING 'INCIDENT' IN PLANT

HK190159 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] After a violent incident occurred in the Guangzhou broadcasting equipment plant on 5 March, principal leading comrades of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee paid great attention to it and immediately gave instructions, demanding that responsibility for this incident be resolutely affixed and this case be dealt with strictly.

The instruction of Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, points out: The responsibility for the violent incident occurring in the broadcasting equipment plant must be resolutely affixed and the case must be strictly dealt with. The economic committee and the electronic bureau must send special persons to clearly investigate and handle this case, in order to curb the unhealthy trends and encourage healthy ones.

Fan Hua, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, also gave an instruction on 16 March and instructed the municipal economic committee to send people to conduct investigation. On the morning of 17 March, the Guangzhou Municipal Economic Committee sent people to the Guangzhou broadcasting equipment plant to conduct an investigation and deal with the case in coordination with leading comrades of the municipal electronic industry bureau.

GUANGDONG CADRES, MASSES FEAR CHANGE OF POLICIES

HK181243 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] In light of the so-called false impression that policies will change, which is now emerging among some cadres and people, the Zhongshan County CCP Committee has helped all of them seriously sum up the achievements in economic construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and has firmly convinced them that the line, principles and policies which were formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have not changed. The open-door policy and the policy on enlivening the internal economy have not changed, either. The cadres and the masses have thus been reassured and they will do their best to do well in spring farming.

By 15 March the whole county had completed the sowing of seeds and prepared 510,000 mu of farmland for cultivation, some 60,000 mu more than in the corresponding period last year. The county had also cultivated more spring crops than in a similar period last year.

Since the beginning of this year, urban and rural areas of Zhongshan County have gradually begun the work of striking blows at unlawful and criminal activities in the economic realm and thus cadres and the masses have a false impression in their minds and have held that as stress is now laid on planned guidance and strict management, it is very difficult to enliven the economy and that policies will change.

The county CCP committee has held that these people have one-sidedly understood the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities. They have not clearly understood that improving the work style of the party and striking blows at the unlawful and criminal activities in the economic realm correspond with enlivening the economy. With a view to unifying the understanding of the cadres and the masses, in the middle of February, the county CCP committee held a meeting of the secretaries of commune CCP committees and responsible persons of organs, departments, committees, offices and bureaus to organize them all to seriously study the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee on strictly dealing with the unlawful and criminal cases in the economic realm and to analyze the situation of economic development over the last few years. The county CCP committee has clearly announced three no-changes, namely: no change in the rural economic policies now in effect, particularly no change in the many forms of the production responsibility system; no change in the open-door policy and in the external economic work, doing what should be done, maintaining contacts which should be maintained and conducting negotiations which should be conducted; and no change in the way in which communes and brigades carry out agriculture-industry-commerce joint management. The cadres and the masses will thus be convinced that the excellent rural situation will surge forward with indomitable will and even better days will be before us.

AVOIDING GRAVE-SWEEPING DISPUTES URGED IN HUNAN

HK190317 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade (Li Fuguo) of (Tongxin) commune at Lengshuijiang municipality recently wrote to Hunan radio urging all localities to pay attention to preventing disputes over graves caused by sweeping the graves during the Qing Ming Festival. The letter says: The annual Qing Ming Festival is now imminent. In recent years certain people have seized the chance of sweeping the graves at this festival to pursue feudal superstitions and clannish activities, and provoke disputes over graves and armed fights between clans, thus sabotaging social order. At present, just as we peasants are seriously studying the spirit of the relevant central instructions, actively plunging into the all-people decorum and courtesy month and sparking an upsurge of spring farming, we have again discovered that a few people are collecting clan elders, organizing contacts, making lions and dragons and so on, in preparation for causing new incidents during the Qing Ming Festival this year. I suggest that the departments concerned strengthen leadership, do a good job of political and ideological work, and nip the hidden dangers in the bud.

A station editor's note says: This letter of Comrade (Li Fuguo) deserves attention. Sweeping the graves at Qing Ming is the tradition of the Chinese people. Since liberation, the organs and schools have used this festival to organize the cadres, masses, youths and juveniles to sweep the graves of the revolutionary martyrs. This has played a very good role in carrying forward the revolutionary traditions, inheriting the will of the martyrs, and helping the younger generation to grow up healthily. The party and government also allow the masses to express remembrance for their ancestors by sweeping their graves during the festival.

However, grave-sweeping must be civilized and healthy. Superstitious activities such as calling back the souls of the dead and burning paper money should not be indulged in. It is still less permissible to provoke feudal clan disputes over graves, geomancy and so on.

Now that the Qing Ming Festival is imminent, we hope that the province will, in connection with the current decorum and courtesy month, get a good grasp of preventing and curbing the use of grave-sweeping to provoke disputes. Where signs of such disputes are discovered, they must be solved as quickly as possible, so as to preserve the political situation of stability and unity.

HUNAN INDUSTRIAL WORK CONFERENCE OPENS 17 MAR

HK180351 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] A provincial industry and communications work conference, convened by the provincial government, opened in Changsha on 17 March. Kong Anmin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided. Vice Governor Zhou Zheng and provincial economic committee Director (Li Tiangeng) conveyed the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference. Centering on improving economic results, this meeting aims to solve the following problems:

- "1. There must be a sound and unexaggerated development rate of industry and communications production this year, with relatively good economic results. The province must increase total industrial output value by 4 percent over last year and strive for a 5-percent increase.
- "2. There must be some progress this year in energy production and conservation, and in communications and transport work.
- "3. Arrangements must be worked out for straightening out the enterprises this year.
- "4. It is necessary to act in a sweeping way and launch a serious struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field.
- "5. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen political and ideological work in the enterprises. We must do well in building spiritual civilization while grasping the building of material civilization, and bring about a decisive change in party work style and factory atmosphere."

BRIEFS

HUNAN READJUSTMENT OF WAGES -- Hunan Province is now beginning to readjust the wages of some staff and workers of the professions of education, public health and physical culture and will basically complete the readjustment of wages in May. The provincial people's government recently held its second conference on readjusting the wages of some staff and workers of these three professions. The conference made specific arrangements. In deciding the namelists of promotions, party organizations and administrative leaders at all levels must conduct mass discussion and study. In carrying out this readjustment of wages, although we do not conduct mass assessment, we must still adhere to the mass line and listen to the views of trade union committees to ensure that the promotion of grades is conducted on the basis of the masses. The conference decided that it is necessary first to do well in promoting staff and workers by one grade. Promoting a small number of staff and workers by two grades must first be carried out on a trial basis. After summing up experience, we shall then make arrangements. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Mar 82 HK]

FORMER KMT GENERALS BECOME BEIJING CPPCC MEMBERS

OW181228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Seventeen persons, including two former high-ranking Kuomintang generals and three officials of Taiwan-Province origin were recently made members of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), a united front organization led by the Chinese Communist Party.

The new members were accepted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC Beijing Municipal Committee, which opened here on March 12. Among them were Yin Wentang, currently secretary-general of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and former major general in the Kuomintang Army and mayor of Shijiazhuang; Lai Zhongsheng, former major general in the 206th division of the Kuomintang youth army; Zha Shouyu, former deputy manager of the Kuomintang Continental Bank and now an advisor to the Bank of China; Yan Mingyi, wife of Li Pingheng, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and former Kuomintang diplomat; Sun Huishu, daughter of a former Kuomintang general; and Sheng Cijun, widow of Chen Cisheng, a former senior Kuomintang statesman.

The three new members of Taiwan-Province origin are Gan Ying from Taizhong County, a professor at the Beijing foreign languages institute and president of the Beijing branch of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; Han Feifeng from Gaoxiong County, an advisor to BEIJING REVIEW and an executive member of the council of the Beijing branch of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; and Zhang Qihai from Taibei County, a returned Overseas Chinese from Japan and professor emeritus of the central arts and craft institute.

The other new members are professors and experts who have made outstanding contributions to the cause of socialism.

Xiu Ming, vice-President of the Beijing Buddhist Association and member of the Council of the Buddhist Association of China, was also among the new members.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS IMPROVE

HK180615 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Summary] According to material provided by the municipal statistics bureau, total wage payments, including bonuses, of Tianjin workers last year rose by 3.1 percent over 1980, while collective distribution incomes and domestic sideline occupation incomes of the suburban peasants rose by 3.9 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively.

Total retail sales volume of social commodities in the city rose by 11.8 percent over 1980. According to a survey of 500 worker households, there was a large increase in possession of consumer durables per 100 families; for example, the number of television sets rose from 54 to 75, wristwatches from 250 to 259, sewing machines from 71 to 76, bicycles from 185 to 197, electric fans from 18 to 41, recorders from 6 to 14, sofas from 44 to 75, and washing machines from 0 to 2.

There has been a big improvement in rural living standards. According to initial computations, peasant expenditure on commodities and on house building rose by 57 percent and 200 percent, respectively over the 1980 levels. On average each peasant household bought 1 medium or large item of furniture last year, while 1 in every 10 households bought a sewing machine, a bicycle and a television set.

Total urban and rural savings deposits at yearend totaled 970 million yuan, an increase of 174 million yuan compared with the end of 1980. The municipality found jobs for 150,000 persons during the year.

SHAANXI PLA ACTS TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE

HK190302 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Summary] The Shaanxi Military District and PLA units stationed in Xian municipality, humbly listening to the masses' opinions, are resolved to take measures to strengthen and maintain the army's discipline and required bearing and appearance, which were damaged by a small number of PLA men wandering around the streets of Xian. In February, two comrades, (Liu Fei) and (Li Zhongxiang), of the Xian machine-building factory, wrote a letter to Xiao Hua, first political commissar of Lanzhou Military Region, and Commander Du Yide. The letter sharply criticized misbehavior, lack of discipline and impoliteness by a small number of PLA men who used to wander around downtown Xian.

On 3 March Commander Du Yide issued instructions, demanding that the provincial military district convey the letter down to all PLA units stationed in Xian to take strong measures to curb the unhealthy practices. On the morning of 10 March, Political Commissar Cai Changyuan and Deputy Commander Zhang Tao of the provincial military district met with responsible comrades of the departments concerned to study the problem. On the morning of 11 March, the provincial military district held a meeting among the responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Xian municipality and Xianyang and Lintong. All the participants held that the criticism was quite stern, which indicated the sincere love that the masses showed to their army. They also declared that they would heed the masses' criticism to strengthen the army's discipline and maintain their required standard for appearance and bearing.

SHAANXI CCP COMMITTEE VIEWS POOR RURAL UNITS

HK180436 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] The 18 March SHAANXI RIBAO reports that (Shengli) brigade of (Huangpu) commune in Changan County, which has undergone many vicissitudes in the past 10 and more years, has now started to embark on the road to prosperity. This brigade was personally cultivated by Comrade (Liu Qing), who was criticized and struggled against during the Cultural Revolution for "cultivating a sinister typical example." Production then declined from relative affluence to poverty. Although things improved after the downfall of the gang of four, the No 1 production team of Comrade (Wang Jiabin) was still poor last year, with only 300 jin of ration grain per person and average distribution of only 28 yuan. Some people fled elsewhere for food.

After receiving reports on the state of the brigade at the beginning of this year, the provincial CCP committee's policy research office carried out an initial investigation. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui visited the homes of Comrade (Wang Jiabin) and some peasant masses, and analyzed with them the cause of their poverty. It was held: "(Shengli) No 1 team and (Wang Jiabin) went from poverty to riches in the 1950's as a result of relying on the party's correct leadership and the strength of the collective. They fell into poverty again during the Great Cultural Revolution as an evil consequence and tragedy caused by leftist errors. Although there have been great changes since the third plenary session, they are still poor. There are many reasons for this, but the main one is the laziness, laxness and selfishness of the leadership, and incorrect party work style. Not even the leading cadres of the brigade and production team grasp production or work, nor do they allow others to criticize them. They take part in very little labor throughout the year, but enjoy high subsidies. The masses have completely lost confidence in this leadership group, yet the commune has been unable to take any action. Thus the masses' enthusiasm has been gravely eroded."

On the basis of analyzing the reasons for poverty, Comrade Ma Wenrui listened to the views of (Wang Jiabin) and the peasant masses and looked into ways of improving things. They then resolved to reorganize the brigade party branch and suitably readjust and reduce the numbers of production team cadres.

Secondly, they implemented the production responsibility systems desired by the masses. Thirdly, they made proper arrangements for the masses' daily life, to tide them over spring famine. They also looked into improving water conservation and other measures.

The county CCP committee has now paid attention to improving work at this brigade. After the Spring Festival, the committee dispatched a responsible person to strengthen the local work team. The leadership groups of the brigade and production teams have been readjusted. Production responsibility systems are now in force. Spring farmwork is in full swing.

SHAANXI RIBAO also prints a comment from the provincial CCP committee on this brigade. The comment says: "It is now 5 years since the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique was smashed and 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Why has this brigade, which is subordinate to Xian municipality, the county, the district and the commune, still been unable to shake off its poverty, with the result that some people have fled elsewhere for food? This question really deserves our deep thought.

"This case shows that there are problems of bureaucratism, incorrect party work style, and laxness and weakness in the party committees and leading organs at all levels."

The comment says: "This case also shows that the key to changing the backwardness and poverty of certain places and units lies in doing a good job in building the leadership groups. The Central Committee's principles and policies cannot be implemented if production teams like this are led by lazy and lax cadres who just seek their own interests; no form of responsibility system can be implemented properly; and developing production and improving the people's living standards are just empty talk. And there are still production teams like this to be found throughout rural Shaanxi. How to improve production and the economy in these places is a major policy issue. This question must be placed in an important position on the rural work agenda for this year. We must grasp the crux, the building of the leadership groups, and be determined to solve the problems of paralysis and semi-paralysis in certain grassroots organizations. We must strive for a notable change in these places in the next 1 or 2 years."

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG CENSUS WORK MEETING

HK210352 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Summary] The third Xinjiang regional population census work conference, which concluded on 18 February, pointed out: There are now only 4 months to go to the nationwide census scheduled for midnight on 1 July. The party committees and government throughout the region must do a good job in all preparatory work so as to make a success of the census.

The meeting conveyed the spirit of the third national conference on population census convened by the State Council, checked on preparatory work in the region, and made arrangements for the third Xinjiang population census. After hailing the progress made in this work in the past year, the meeting stressed that party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over census work and put it on their agenda. They should solve problems and difficulties and ensure the training of census personnel. Extensive publicity on the census should be conducted from now on.

The meeting was attended by Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Amudong Niyazi and He Linzhao, responsible comrades of the regional party and government and the Urumqi PLA units.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WARNS AGAINST TIES WITH TAIWAN

OW181525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has reiterated that it is firmly opposed to any country permitting Taiwan to establish representative offices of an official nature on its territory and establishing in return such representative offices in Taiwan and conducting exchanges of an official nature with Taiwan. This was contained in a note sent recently by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the foreign diplomatic missions in China.

The note says: "In recent years, the Taiwan authorities have, in the name of cultural, economic, trade and scientific-technological exchanges, tried hard to set up representative offices of an official nature or essentially of an official nature, such as commercial offices, information offices or liaison offices for scientific-technological exchanges, in the countries which have established diplomatic relations with China, and to induce these countries to set up similar offices in Taiwan. The Taiwan authorities have also tried by every possible means to enter into contacts with these countries, contacts which are actually official in nature but conducted in the name of economic, cultural and technological exchanges. Obviously, these acts of the Taiwan authorities are designed to undermine the normal relations between China and those countries."

It points out: "Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, and the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China. The Chinese Government has always been firmly opposed to any country permitting Taiwan to establish representative offices of an official nature on its territory and establishing in return such representative offices in Taiwan and conducting exchanges of an official nature with Taiwan. In other words, the Chinese Government is firmly opposed to any activity which may lead to the creation of 'two Chinas' of 'one China, one Taiwan', or which is tantamount to treating Taiwan as an independent political entity."

"With a view to safeguarding the normal relations between China and the countries represented by the diplomatic missions," the note states, the Chinese Foreign Ministry hereby "notifies the diplomatic missions of the foregoing and the position of the Chinese Government for their attention. The diplomatic missions are kindly requested to report the above to their respective governments."

TAIWAN FISHERMEN VISIT ZHENG RELICS IN FUJIAN

OW181405 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] In early March 11 Taiwan fishermen who had come to Dongshan Island, Fujian Province, to take shelter from strong winds visited Zheng Chenggong's relics on the island in the company of personnel of the Dongshan reception center for Taiwan fishermen. Despite the drizzling rain, the Taiwan fishermen were full of zest and visited the places where Zheng Chenggong's navy was stationed and carried out drills. They also saw the (Wanjin) well sunk by Zheng Chenggong's navy and visited the naval drill-viewing terrace as well as barracks built at that time. They listened with interest to the briefing given by the personnel who accompanied them on the visit.

The Taiwan fishermen highly praised Zheng Chenggong's heroic deeds in recovering Taiwan. One of them said: "After our country's reunification, I will certainly take my whole family to Dongshan Island for a visit and some sightseeing. We will take pictures at the place where Zheng Chenggong once stayed so as to forever remind our descendants of the historical feats of Koxinga [Zheng Chenggong's name as known to Westerners] in recovering Taiwan as a step toward unifying the motherland."

BEIJING 'AGITATIONS' AGAINST U.S. SAID 'FUTILE'

OW190648 Taipei CHINA POST in English 16 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Peiping's Futile Agitations Against U.S."]

[Text] The Peiping regime's latest agitations against the United States over U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China will not have much effect on U.S. policy on this issue.

The U.S. policy toward the Republic of China received recently an indirect reassurance from President Ronald Reagan in his message to Senator Barry Goldwater, Rep-Arizona, a staunch supporter of the U.S. President, to the effect that "we would never doublecross Taiwan and that we would protect Taiwan from invasion." The message was relayed to the CHINA POST editorial writer by Senator Goldwater in response to the POST editorial of February 16 praising Senator Goldwater for his forthright stand on this vital issue.

With such reassurance, there is no doubt that U.S. policy on the arms sales to the Republic of China remains firm and positive and would not succumb to Peiping's blackmail and threats. However, Peiping's latest blast against U.S. policy was issued by the Peiping regime's "Foreign Ministry" which said in a statement last Saturday, "There will be grave consequences to the relations between the two countries if the U.S. should insist on long-term sales of weapons to Taiwan." The statement was issued as a direct response to a remark by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge last Wednesday that "we are not cutting off arms sales to Taiwan; that's not the point of our policy."

Although the "ministry" did not elaborate on what the "grave consequences" might be, Peiping's news agency hinted at a "retrogression" in Peiping-U.S. relations if the current talks failed to resolve the dispute. It is the typical way of Peiping's intimidation and threat to coerce the United States to betray its friends and compromise its best interests. In this case, Peiping is asking the Reagan administration to commit acts in violation of the Taiwan Relations Act, which President Reagan has the sworn duty and obligation to implement. It is a trap set by Peiping's "Foreign Ministry" to lure President Reagan to fall into, and any misstep in this matter will have real "grave consequences."

The Reagan administration should reject such warning by Peiping and resolutely follow its policy of continuing to supply arms to the Republic of China. Judging from Peiping's opposition to U.S. policy in Poland and El Salvador and its failure to restrain the Soviets, there is no more reason for the United States to play the "China card." The people of the Republic of China support President Reagan's clear and unequivocal stand as expressed in his recent reassurances to Senator Goldwater. We congratulate him for his firm leadership in upholding the Taiwan Relations Act and his friendship for the people of the Republic of China.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHU PAYS VISIT TO URUGUAY

Visit With President Alvarez

OW061045 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Mar (CNA) -- Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez Friday morning received visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung at the presidential office to discuss how to step up friendly ties and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Also present at the Alvarez-Chu meeting is Chinese Ambassador to Uruguay Konsin Shah. The meeting lasted for one hour. Meeting local press after meeting with the Uruguayan president, Minister Chu said President Alvarez and him [as received] have exchanged views on mutual concerns.

Asked whether ROC would hold talks with Peiping like South Korea and North Korea, Chu said that under no circumstances will the ROC hold talks with Red China if it upholds the communism. The unification of China should be made under a free and democratic China, Chu stressed.

Speaking of his opinion about the socialist government like the French Government, Minister Chu said that all countries in the whole world the ROC will support if they are dedicated for the welfare of their people, freedom and democracy.

Later Minister Chu laid a wreath at the bronzing statue of Uruguayan national founder Gen Jose Artigas. Members of the Chinese delegation who accompanied Minister Chu visit and leaders of Chinese communities here also attended the ceremony. Later in the day, Minister Chu paid a courtesy call on Montevideo Mayor Dr. Oscar Machetti.

Joint Communique Signed

OW110441 Taipei CNA in English 0320 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Montevideo, Uruguay, March 9 (CNA) -- Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero Tuesday signed a joint communique in which the two countries pledged to strengthen their existing relations and cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, trade and politics. It said that the two foreign ministers condemned international terrorism and international violence.

The two foreign ministers also expressed their concern over the mounting protectionism adopted by various countries, which has obviously harmed the developing countries. The two foreign ministers therefore agreed that it is necessary to establish a new order in international economies with the principle of equity. They also expressed strong will to step up bilateral commercial ties, increase capital investments and eliminate or reduce tariff and all importation restrictions, especially those on grains, processed meat and other meat products.

The communique said that the two countries agreed to promote their respective products in international markets through wide-range cooperation between the specialized commercial agencies of the two countries.

Speaking to local press, the Chinese foreign minister stressed that the purpose of his mission to Uruguay is to further strengthen the existing friendship, commercial, trade and political ties between the two countries. He described his trip as positive and successful. In return, his Uruguayan counterpart described minister Chu's visit as significant.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chu concluded his five-day visit to Uruguay and left here for Bolivia for his last leg of Latin American tour. His Uruguayan counterpart and other government leaders and leaders of Chinese communities saw him and his entourage off at the airport.

Further Reports on Visit

For other coverage of the visit to Uruguay by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, including his meeting with top officials and the signing of a joint communique, see the Uruguay section of the 18 March Latin America DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BOLIVIA

Joint Communique Signed

OW131417 Taipei CNA in English 1331 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, Bolivia, 12 Mar (CNA) -- The Republic of China and Bolivia Friday pledged to further broaden their cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, finance and military.

The pledge was contained in a joint communique signed between visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and his Bolivian counterpart, Romero Alvarez Garcia, following an official visit of Chinese foreign minister to Bolivia.

The two ministers unanimously agreed that the existing friendly and closer relations between ROC and Bolivia should be further strengthened, it says. At the same time, the two ministers have exchanged views on the international situation in general and bilateral relations in particular, it says.

The Chinese foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the Bolivian Government's firmly support for the cause of ROC in international affairs in past years and pointed out that ROC treasure very much of such kind of friendship, it says. [sentence as received] In return, Bolivian Foreign Minister Romero expressed his appreciation for ROC's technical assistance on agriculture industry, and epidemic disease elimination to Bolivia, it says.

The two ministers agreed that two countries will amplify their cooperation in the fields of commerce, industry, finance and military, it says.

Further Report

For further reports on the visit to Bolivia by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, including the presentation of an award to Bolivian President Gen Ceslo Torrelío Villa and the signing of a joint communique, see the Bolivia section of the 16 March Latin America DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES -- Taipei, 10 Mar (CNA) -- Twenty-two Cambodian refugees of Chinese origin arrived here Wednesday from Bangkok for resettlement. They were greeted by representatives of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission upon their arrival at CKS International Airport. The refugees fled Cambodia to Thailand and stayed in a refugee camp near the border for about three years before they were allowed to come to Taiwan through the help of the Taipei-based Chinese Association for Human Rights. [Text]
[Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 10 Mar 82 OW]

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE

HK190700 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "Advising All Countries To Stay Away From 'Two Chinas'"]

[Text] Today the front page of this paper again carried the note recently issued by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to all diplomatic missions in China which was released by XINHUA. This note resolutely expressed China's opposition to any country's allowing Taiwan to set up any official body on its territory and in return, its setting up of a body of an official nature in Taiwan.

Why the term "again carried?" It is because we published this piece of news the day before yesterday (17 March) on the front page. The source of that story was an AP dispatch from Beijing dated 16 March. It is likely that the AP reporter was able to get a copy of the note issued by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the American Embassy in Beijing; he sensed the importance of it and immediately sent a news story on it to all countries in the world.

There is much to be learned from the news sense of this American journalist, and it is indeed important news. It is important because the note was issued to 100 diplomatic missions in Beijing, and this is an important diplomatic act taken by China. It reflects the new trend of Beijing's foreign policy -- resolutely opposing the international conspiracy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

This is a significant trend because it is being taken at a time when the U.S. Government is planning to sell arms to Taiwan and is advocating "two Chinas." Furthermore, the Americans are supporting the Taiwan authorities in their use the name of "the Republic of China" in the upcoming international women's softball championship in order to push forward their "two Chinas" conspiracy.

The reason why China had to issue this note to 100 diplomatic missions in China is because the United States dragged and still drags other countries into its "two Chinas" activities. To reiterate, if Taiwan is allowed to call itself "the Republic of China," fly its flag and play its anthem during the international women's softball championship in which other member countries and regions are scheduled to participate, would this not be equivalent to accepting "two Chinas" and submitting to the trap laid by the Americans? In view of this, the Japanese Softball Association declared that it will not accept the "invitational telegram" because, though the telegram was sent from the United States, the site of the event was written as "Taipei, Taiwan, the Republic of China."

The most interesting thing is that the "invitational telegram" was sent from the United States. Furthermore, it was sent after consulting Secretary General Porter, and this Secretary General Porter is an American. How can "Taipei, Taiwan, the Republic of China" be a part of the United States? Good heavens! What kind of relations is this? People are puzzled. A reporter of the Japanese KYODO news agency said: "This is an extraordinary development." The Japanese reporter dared not put it in explicit terms. The actual fact is that some Americans want to establish "two Chinas"; thus, it really is "extraordinary."

In view of the above-mentioned facts, China sincerely knows that this is not merely the issue of the softball championship; it is the issue of combating the American conspiracy of creating "two Chinas."

In the AP dispatch, the reporter said: From this note, it can be seen that China is taking a firm measure against Taiwan in order to isolate it.

This statement is provocative and incorrect. Opposing "two Chinas" is our consistent policy, to which even the Taiwan authorities agree. It is wrong to say that we are isolating Taiwan. We are advocating peaceful reunification with Taiwan, and reunification is not isolation.

However, it is true that the Taiwan authorities did something very wrong recently. On the one hand, they refused to accept the nine-point policy proposed by the Beijing government to carry out peaceful negotiations for the reunification of the motherland; on the other hand, it tried every means to launch activities of an official nature with some countries under the pretext of launching economic, cultural and technological activities. Its goal was to sabotage the normal relations between China and these countries so that it can have secret communications with the United States.

Furthermore, it is likely that exchanges of official nature will lead to "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." This is what China resolutely opposes. China will certainly take action if any country deliberately violates its principled policy.

Now, this is the warning, and there should be no complaints afterward.

WEN WEI PO: ZHAO APPROVES EXPERTS' INVOLVEMENT

HK190207 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Wuhan: "Zhao Ziyang Approves New Scheme To Transfer Experts To Take Part in State Affairs"]

[Text] According to reports from the first annual meeting of the Chinese Productive Force Economics Study Association, being held in Wuhan, Hubei, in order to enable Chinese economists to better take part in national economic development studies, State Council Premier Zhao Zhiyang approved on 8 February a new scheme put forward by the State Council Technological Economics Center. This scheme means establishing firm contacts with the Chinese Productive Force Economics Study Association, the Construction Economics Study Association, the Chinese Energy Study Association, the Chinese Technology Economics Study Association and the Chinese Systems Engineers Study Association, and commissioning these associations to study certain specialized topics directly related to national construction. The representatives attending the meeting declared that they would actively undertake the tasks commissioned by the state, and serve national construction by scoring new results in productive force economic studies.

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